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U. S. STATE MILITIA IS MOBILISED OVER TROUBLE IN MEXICO

Fleet on Both Coasts Is Also Strengthened; Invasion Not Contemplated

TO GUARD BORDER

Expect 100,000 Men To Answer Call; Will Release Regulars for Service

PERSHING RINGED?

50,000 Mexicans Reported To Be Closing in On His Force of 15,000

Reuter's Service.

Washington, June 19.—President Wilson has called out the Militia of every State for service on the Mexican border. It is officially explained that they will be sent to the border as needed and that no additional entry into Mexico is contemplated, except in pursuit of bandits attempting outrages on American soil, but, probably, the calling out of the Militia is connected with the threat made by the Carranzist General at Chihuahua that any further movement of American troops will be the signal for an attack by the Mexicans.

The States Militia aggregates 133,000.

It is expected that 100,000 men will respond to the mobilisation order. With Militia patrolling the border, 30,000 Regulars will thus be released for service in Mexico, should war ensue.

President Carranza's demand that no more American troops shall enter Mexico and President Wilson's order for the mobilisation of the States Militia has been followed by a Navy Order providing for additional warships on both coasts.

This rapid development of the crisis is due to President Carranza's demand, which is regarded as an ultimatum. It is believed that President Wilson does not intend to acquiesce.

New York, June 19.—It is reported that a Mexican army of 50,000 men is closing upon General Pershing's force, which numbers 15,000.

Zapata Threatens Capital

Japanese papers report the following late despatch from America:—San Francisco, June 12.—General Zapata and his men are threatening the City of Mexico. It is expected that he will be able to capture the city shortly. The followers of General Villa are again invading American territory.

ITALIANS MAKE SLOW BUT STEADY ADVANCE

Carry Monte Isidoro, Repulse Austrian Attacks With Heavy Casualties

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, June 19.—The official communique issued today reported: Fierce fighting continues on Sette Communi Plateau. Our offensive north-east of Asiago makes good progress.

Enemy attacks on the Monte Magna-Boschi-Boscon front were repulsed with heavy loss. A similar attack was repulsed north of Franzela Valley, enabling us to continue a slow but sure advance.

We carried Monte Isidoro, capturing 100 prisoners and 2 machine-guns.

1917 German Recruits Captured at Verdun

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 19.—German prisoners captured at Verdun include youths of the 1917 class.

Allied Ministers Ask Guards At Peking Be Strengthened; 600 Japanese Have Arrived

State Councillors Demand Liang Shih-yi's Impeachment; Cabinet to Convoke Parliament

Reuter's Service.

London, June 19.—The Japanese re-inforcements to China, which number 600 officers and men, have been despatched at the suggestion of some of the Allied Ministers in Peking, as a precautionary measure to protect the Japanese colony and other foreign residents.

Distribute Reinforcements

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tientsin, June 18.—The Japanese reinforcements have arrived and have been sent to Peking and Shanhaikwan.

Peking, June 20.—A mandate abolishes the Martial Court of Peking.

A memorial service in honor of Yuan Shih-k'ai will be held for three days, from the 21st, at the Temple of Agriculture, the main hall of which has been converted into a sacrificial hall.

The Peking Gazette publishes the following account of Tang Hua-lung's interview with Premier Tuan Chi-jui. The latter expressed opposition to the restoration of the provisional constitution by mandate, while Tang Hua-lung was opposed to the proposal to solve the question by a conference of delegates from the provinces, being of opinion that such a fundamental question should not be interfered with by the administration, either central or provincial.

Finally, the suggestion was made that all the members of parliament at Shanghai should be asked their views and requested to state in writing whether they approve or disapprove the restoration of the provisional constitution. Premier Tuan Chi-jui, however, insisted that all the members of parliament and not merely those in Shanghai should be consulted, but this Tang Hua-lung strongly opposed, fearing it would immediately raise the question whether the members who actively participated in the monarchical movement have disqualified themselves.

Tang Hua-lung pleaded with the Premier to bring about an amicable settlement quickly.

Ask Liang Shih-yi's Impeachment

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, June 20.—The Chinese papers in Peking publish the text of a document, signed by four members of the State Council, in which Liang Shih-yi is impeached. The suggestion is made to confiscate Liang's property if the accounts of the Bank of Communications show a deficit. The impeachment of Liang Shih-yi by the Censors is allegedly imminent.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Peking is making preparations for a memorial service in honor of the late President. From the 21st inst., the Temple of Agriculture, where the ceremony is to take place, will be open to the public between 7 and 12 a.m., for three days.

President Li Yuan-hung will also arrange a memorial service in the Hual-yen-tang of the Presidential Palace. The funeral procession will take place on the 28th inst., the cortege starting from the Hsin-hua-men and proceeding through the Tien-an-men and Chung-hua-men to the Chienmen railway station, from where the train will convey the coffin to Honan.

To Convoke Parliament

At a cabinet meeting last Sunday it was decided to speedily convoke the old Parliament in Peking. If no quorum is available, an extraordinary session of both Houses of Parliament will take place, in order to discuss pending political questions. The decisions will be submitted to the Provinces and afterwards to the Parliament, for approval.

President Li Yuan-hung, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, received the Ministers of Japan and the Allies, at 4 o'clock the Ministers of the neutral countries and at 5 o'clock the Ministers of Germany and Austria-Hungary. The Ministers expressed their regrets at the death of Yuan Shih-k'ai and congratulated the new President on his succession, expressing the hope that peace between North and South would soon be restored. President Li Yuan-hung thanked the representatives of the foreign Powers for the support extended to him.

Yunnan Still Independent

Yunnanfu, June 13.—The still independent provincial government of Yunnan has resolved not to observe the orders received by President Li Yuan-hung to arrange a memorial

(Continued on Page 2)

GREECE STANDS FIRM AGAINST THE ALLIES

Rhallis Says Government Does Not Intend to Yield To Entente's Pressure

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 19.—The Athens correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphs that M. Rhallis authorises the statement that the Greek Government does not intend to yield to the pressure of the Entente.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. June 21
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. June 23
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza..... June 23
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru July 1
Per C.M. s.s. China..... July 2
Per R.M. s.s. Monteagle.. July 4
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia July 14
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per M.M. s.s. Magellan June 21
Per P. and O. s.s. Nyanza June 26
Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail left Seattle, Wash., on May 30, and is due here on or about June 21, per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru.

The English mail will probably leave Hongkong for Shanghai on the 23rd instant, per P. and O. s.s. Nellore.

The French mail of May 28 is due at Hongkong on June 29, and here on July 3. Left Colombo on June 16, per M.M. s.s. Atlantique.

The Atlantique also brings the French mails of May 20, ex M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat.

LINCOLN PLEADS GUILTY TO CHARGE OF FORGERY

Ex-M. P. Spy, Deported to London from United States, Committed for Trial

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 19.—Trebitsch Lincoln has pleaded guilty to charges of forgery and has been committed for trial.

To Assist British Invalided Officers

War Office Engaged on Scheme To Help Them Obtain Civilian Employment

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 19.—The War Office is evolving a scheme to assist invalided officers to find civil employment.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden this afternoon beginning at 5.30 o'clock;—

1.—March. "King Edward" ...Ohlsen
2.—Overture. "Mignon" .... Thomas
3.—Waltz. "Sonia" .....Zelueta
4.—Selection. "Princess Ida" Sullivan
5.—"La Serenata" ..... Braga
6.—Selection. "The Daughter of the Regiment" ..... Donizetti

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

New Crisis at Salonica ◎ British Troops on The Move

The Allied forces in Salonica are being moved to the Balkan front where the Bulgarians and Germans are being concentrated in great numbers. The photograph shows British infantry crossing one of the many streams en route to their new position on the Balkan front. Yesterday's cables bring news of a new crisis. Greece apparently has decided not to yield further to allied pressure.

Dean Walker and Capt. Hilton-Johnson as Jury View Hypocrites Film

Question of the Picture's Morality To Be Decided Today

The morality jury in the case of Miss Margaret Edwards and the Hypocrites is out.

Miss Edwards is the young lady who posed for Truth in the five-reel movie called Hypocrites. Mr. Mike Newman, the w.k. amusement man, came to Shanghai with all five of the reels and a desire to exhibit the film but so far has been denied permission of the police because of the way Truth appears in the picture. Ma Eve before the subterfuge of the fig leaf had nothing on the way Truth appears in the pictures.

Yesterday the Very Rev. A. J. Walker and Captain A. H. Hilton-Johnson, assistant superintendent of police, were given a private showing of Hypocrites at the Apollo Theater. Dean Walker was called in for two reasons: a clergyman appears in the play and the dean is an expert in morality. After the last inch of the fifth reel had gone by, the two held a short consultation and informed the waiting film impressario that he would have his verdict in a letter from Captain Superintendent McEuen today.

Throughout the plot Truth wanders in with a mirror which she holds to the face of the hypocrites. By a moral strength not to be expected of actors, they look at the mirror and take no notice of the unadorned beauties of Truth. The reason probably is that they are hypocrites. Mr. Newman crosses his heart and says that, honest, the picture teaches a high moral lesson.

There certainly is a wide diversity of opinion on the matter. The verdict of Dean Walker and Captain Hilton-Johnson today will officially settle the question as to the morality of the picture and incidentally whether it is to be exhibited here.

German Steamer Sunk By British Submarine

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, June 19.—A submarine, believed to be British, sank the German steamer Ems (699 tons), from Christiania, bound for Lubeck, northward of Falkenberg. The crew have reached the shore.

The Weather

Very cloudy and misty weather, but likely to improve during the day. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 73.0 and the minimum 68.9, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 81.2 and 69.6.

As Funds Refused, Charity Organisation Committeemen All Hand in Resignations

Complain Council Has Ignored Them All Along; City Again Is Left With Relief Uncontrolled

The Charity Organization Committee, which has for the last two years directed the relief work in Shanghai, has resigned in a body. Word had been sent to the Municipal Council that the members will consider the organization at an end on June 30. Refusal by the Municipal Council of funds on which to maintain the committee is given as the cause.

Behind this there is much dissatisfaction. The committee is made up of some of the most prominent men and women in the city. It includes: Mr. E. I. Ezra, chairman, Mrs. W. L. Merriman, Mrs. G. M. Wheelock, Mr. E. L. Allen, Mr. G. M. Billings, Mr. C. H. Godfrey, Mr. P. Peebles, Dean A. J. Walker. Mr. R. B. Wood is secretary.

Members of the committee charge that though they were appointed two years ago by the council, the latter has steadfastly refused to adopt their recommendations and has now failed to provide them with funds to carry on their work.

It is said that the dissolution of the committee will mean that relief work in the city is left without any comprehensive controlling body. There are 140 poor persons, including many women and children, who have been receiving food at the committee's office at No. 5 North Soochow Road. After Monday these people will be destitute as there will be no money to keep up the work and the office must be closed.

At the last ratepayers' meeting the committee asked Tls. 15,000 from the council, to finance its work for the coming year. It was pointed out that in the past they had been relying on different private sources, mainly on the generosity of the Race Club, for money. The committee declared that it was of the opinion that the burden was for all to bear alike and that the money should be taken from the taxes.

A special committee was appointed to look into the request. It consisted of:—Mr. White-Cooper, chairman, Brother Faust, the Rev. C. E. Darwent, Mr. Selby Moore, Mr. S. Fessenden and Mr. P. Peebles, with Mr. E. L. Allen as secretary. The report submitted to the council last week by this special committee emphatically denied the contention that the cost of charity relief work should rest on the municipality and advised against appropriating the Tls. 15,000 from the taxes for this purpose. The council accepted the report of the special committee. In replying to them Mr. E. C. Pearce, chairman of the council, ended his letter with:

"The council is entirely at one with the views expressed in your report."

In its report the special committee declared that it was asked to decide whether the Council was responsible for the maintenance of the foreign poor in the International Settlement. It answered in the negative, for the following reasons:

By the Land Regulations there is no power to raise money for poor relief.

It would be difficult for one section of the town (the Settlement) to maintain paupers while another part refused to do so. It would mean a flocking of the indigent to the Settlement.

A municipality is a very different thing from a state, and though states have undertaken a solution of the pauper question, it is not the duty of a municipality of a Chinese treaty port to do so.

The summing up of the report was:

"Every person must maintain himself if capable; failing that, his blood relations must assist; but neither the state to which he belongs, nor the municipality of the treaty port in which he resides, or which he visits, is under any legal obligation to maintain or assist him if reduced to poverty. This does not, of course, apply to the assistance afforded by Consuls in finding ships or passages for ablebodied persons, but to what is commonly known as poor relief."

Mr. Peebles, who is also a member of the Charity Organization Committee, disagreed with the findings of the special committee and submitted a minority report. But the council accepted the view of the other members.

BRITAIN'S SAILOR PRINCE

Prince Albert Took Part in Sea Fight Off Jutland

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 19.—It is stated that Prince Albert participated in the battle off Jutland.

INDIAN HOME RULE

Active Propaganda Is Initiated In London

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 19.—The Times draws the attention of the authorities to the activity in London of the Home Rule for India League.

BUKHOVINA'S FATE SETTLED THROUGH CZERNOWITZ' FALL

Russians Have Cut Off Gen. von Pflanzer's Army From Others

3,000 PRISONERS

Massing on Lemberg, With Tsar's Forces Only 40 Miles Away

A DOUBLE ATTACK

More Troops from Volhynia-Galicia Frontier Within Sixty Miles

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, June 19.—The approach of the Russians to the River Cherniava threatens the important railway junction at Kolomea, some twenty miles in the rear of the army under General von Pflanzer and cutting it off entirely from the remainder of the Austrian armies.

Czernowitz is now occupied by the Russians. This settles the fate of Bukhovina, whence the aforesaid army is beating a hasty retreat towards the Carpathians.

Till yesterday, 3,000 prisoners had been registered at Czernowitz.

The situation of the Austro-German forces is equally precarious on the right flank, where, after their evacuation of Lutsk, they are fleeing in the direction of Lemberg, from which town the Russians now are only forty miles distant.

The net strategical result of the past fortnight's fighting is that the Russians hold the practically straight line Lutsk-Buczacz-Czernowitz. The capture of Radziviloff, by driving the enemy towards Brody and, probably, farther in the direction of Lemberg, will almost inevitably compel the withdrawal of the Austrian center from the region of Tarnopol.

The Russian forces advancing across the Volhynian-Galician frontier are now sixty miles from Lemberg.

There is much rejoicing in Russia at the re-capture of the Potchaiev Monastery, the resting-place of the miraculous Ikon of the Mother of God and the famous thirteen ton bell which was removed from Shitomir before the Russian occupation.

Peking, June 17.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated June 16, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation:—His Imperial Majesty the Supreme Commander has received the following telegram from the King of Italy:—"With feelings of the highest admiration, I, together with the entire Italian nation, follow in thought the mighty victorious development of the offensive of your armies. I convey to you my most fervent and friendly congratulations, in the conviction that our mutual efforts will lead to complete and final success. Please believe in my everlasting friendship. Victor Emmanuel."

OPIUM OR MOLASSES?

Reuter's Service

Macao, June 19.—The Government has concluded an investigation into the shipment from Macao of 132 cases supposed to have contained 132,000 taels of prepared opium, under a permit issued for the drug which was destined for Mexican ports. Upon the steamer's arrival in Shanghai, the cases were detained by the Maritime Customs and, upon examination, it was disclosed that the cases contained molasses instead of opium.

The contents of the cases were manifested as Chinese medicine which were to be thrown overboard on the high seas. A judicial inquiry is pending.

MORE SHIPS SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 19.—The following steamers have been sunk: s.s. Jafse, British (? Jaffa, 1,383 tons) and s.s. Mendibil-Mendi (4,501 tons, Spanish).

The fire on the s.s. Clan Ross was got under control after it had done immense damage.

Von LINSINGEN CHECKS RUSSIAN ATTEMPTS TO RUSH STYR POSITIONS

Captures 3,446; Advance Against Von Bothmer's Army Is Also Broken Up

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Eastern theater.—The army group of General von Linsingen has thrown back Russian attacks on the Styr on both sides of Kolki. Between Kovel-Lutzy and the Tursza region, the Germans, in successful fights, have taken 3,446 Russian prisoners and 11 officers and have captured one cannon and ten machine-guns. The Russian attacks on the army of General von Bothmer, north of Prezewloka, have already broken down in the German curtain-fire.

Official Austro-Hungarian report. —Vienna, June 16.—The Admiralty reports: During the night of June 15 to 16, a naval air-squadron successfully bombed the railway stations of Porto Gruaro and Latisana. Another squadron bombed the station and military depots of Motta di Livenza and a third squadron bombed the enemy's position at Monte Falcone, San Canziano Pioris and Bestrigna.

Both the railway stations and the positions were hit. Violent fires were observed. All the aeroplanes, notwithstanding intense bombardment, returned safely.

Vienna, June 17.—Russian theater. —On the Pruth, no important events have taken place. North of Niezuriska, the attempts of the Russians to cross the Dniester have failed.

The Russian attacks against our positions east of Viznoweyck are being repeated with undiminished activty. In Volhynia, the figat in the districts of Vokatchi and on the Stochod and Styr has started again.

Italian theater.—Lively artillery fighting has occurred between the Adriatic Sea and Monte di Seibusi. The Italian attack from the works against our position has already nearly been repulsed.

On the ridge south of Monfalcone, mine and hand-grenade fights have taken place. An attack of the enemy against Mrzlivrci failed. Repeated Italian attacks on our positions in the Dolomites have likewise been repulsed.

In the district already mentioned, at Rufiddo and before Gropal and Ancona, the enemy's attacks have also broken down. Strong enemy attacks in the sector of Primolano, against our position at Grenzack and against the Monte Melilta suffered the same fate.

Important Italian forces attacked our front south-west of Asiago, but were repulsed. Thirteen Italian officers and 354 men were made prisoners and 5 machine-guns captured.

On the Persian frontier, our troops have beaten the Russians, with the help of Persian volunteers and have driven them into the fort of Bana. One cannon and one machine-gun have been captured.

The enemy who had gained a foothold on the island of Kensten, from where they attacked the neighboring coast, have been forced by our artillery to evacuate Kensten.

Official Turkish report: — Turkish headquarters, June 15.—Irak theater. —The British have tried to land troops on the northern shore of the Euphrates, between Korna and Nassrie. After six hours fighting, the British retired in complete disbandment, leaving 180 dead.

Berlin, June 17.—The Deutscher Ueberseedienst reports:—The Nord-deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung writes: "The German Lieutenant Erler, by order of his superiors, burnt down a French house, since franc-tireurs had fired from this house. Lieutenant Erler, later on, was made prisoner by the French, who condemned him to 20 years penal servitude.

"Although the German Government submitted to the French Government the proofs which establish the innocence of Lieutenant Erler beyond any doubt, the French Government declined to reopen the case in court. Erler was taken to the prison at Avignon and is treated as a common criminal there.

"The German Government has now sent 10 French officers to a military prison, where they are being treated exactly as Lieutenant Erler, until the French Government sends him back to an officers' war-prisoners camp."

Copenhagen reports that the Norwegian steamer Elora, which was on the way from Iceland to Bergen, has been brought to Lerwick by a British cruiser, where her mail has been confiscated. Rotterdam reports that the steamers Zuyderdyck and Noordam, both on the way to the United States, have been forced to leave their entire mail in Kirkwall.

A Russian report of June 16 states that the Russians have sunk two German torpedo-boats and an auxiliary cruiser and captured their crews. Competent German authorities declare that no torpedo-boat or other man-of-war has been sunk by the Russians and that the crew of the destroyed auxiliary cruiser Hermann were saved by German boats.

Americans and Mexican Bandits on Whom They Turned Tables

Standing in back, from left to right are Robert Hasbrouck and N. R. McNicht, the two Texans carried off by the Mexican bandits in a recent raid across the border in the Big Bend Country. They later escaped. Sitting are three of the bandits, whom Hasbrouck and McNicht succeeded in capturing when the outlaw band began to break up. The bandits are heavily chained, it will be noted. The one on the left is Lieut. Col. Natividad Alvarez.

Allies Ask Guards Be Strengthened

(Continued from Page 1)

service for the late President Yuan Shih-k'ai.

Chungking, June 10.—The news of the death of Yuan Shih-k'ai was at first not believed here and in Chengtu.

In the administration of Chengtu, money is extremely scarce. The commanding general, Chen Yi, is trying to make arrangements with the salt administration regarding the remittance of the surplus to Chengtu.

Sun Yat-sen Impatient

Chinese papers report that President Li Yuan-hung has sent the following despatch to Dr. Sun Yat-sen:—"In the newspapers in Shanghai, I have seen your telegrams addressed to Chu Cheng, Wu Ta-chu and Chu Shih-hsin to stop any further fighting and to wait for the solution of the situation. It is pleasing to read the three messages as they show your broad minded views on the general situation and your desire not to cause harm to good people."

To this message Dr. Sun Yat-sen replied as follows, on June 19:

"Many thanks for your telegram. I wired you some time ago that the fundamental measures to solve the present situation are to restore the original provisional constitution and to pay respect to the original parliament. However, it is now over ten days from the date on which you replied having accepted the views and yet you have not carried them out.

"It is now reported that the reason for this is the question of procedure. Both foreigners and Chinese desire to see the solution of the present complications and you should carry them out at an early date. I will wire and inform you when I select suitable persons to represent me in Peking.

"Since you have taken over the post of the President according to the laws I wired to Chu Cheng and Wu Ta-chu both in Shangtung, Chu Shih-hsin at Hongkong, as well as the people's armies in Fukien to stop fighting and to wait quietly for the solution of the situation. After reading your mandate of June 16 ordering all the troops in the provinces to be withdrawn and to stop fighting I felt very pleased.

"However, lately, reports have been received that Chang Huai-tse of Shantung has attacked the people's armies at Lin Chu-hsien and An Chu-hsien in Shantung which seems to be against your mandate of June 16 and I hope you will wire and severely punish the responsible persons and gazette the orders. At the same time I desire you will wire to the military officers in Kwangtung and Fukien to strictly obey your mandate and not to arbitrarily use the troops to cause harm to the people."

President Li Yuan-hung has also wired to Niu Jung-chien in Shanghai that internal trouble will lead to very serious results and therefore both sides should stop any further troubles so as to save the situation.

Try To Revive the Chengputang

In view of the various rumors concerning the revival of party strife, Mr. Liang Chi-chiao announces that he has nothing to do with the Chengputang (Progressives). It is interesting to note that this party was an amalgamation of the Kunghotang (Republicans) and Kungmintang (Liang Shih-yi's), its chief aim being to defeat the Kuomintang. The president was the late Yuan Shih-k'ai with Mr. Liang Chi-chao as vice president. Mr. Liang after having left Peking during the days of the monarchical movement made the announcement that he severed his connection with the party. It is understood that certain remnants of the clique in Peking plan to revive this party in an effort to turn events once more in their direction.

More German Figures On Great Sea Battle

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Berlin, June 15.—The German Admiralty reports: Admiral Jellicoe, in an order to the British fleet, said that he had no doubt the German losess in the sea battle off Skagerack were not inferior to the British losses. The German Admiralty repeats that no German ships were lost besides those mentioned already. The superior British losses of ships correspond to the human casualties.

The British, up to the present, have admitted that 343 officers are dead and missing and 51 wounded. The entire German losses of officers and non-commissioned officers amount to 172 dead and missing and 49 wounded.

The British total losses of men are 6,104 dead and missing and 513 wounded. The German losses in dead and missing are 2,414 and 449 wounded.

Besides, the Germans made 177 British prisoners, while, to the knowledge of the German Admiralty, no German prisoners came into British hands.

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U.S. NAVAL BILL CARRIES FIVE BATTLE CRUISERS

No Dreadnoughts Authorized And Daniels' Five-Year Program Discarded

NATION'S LARGEST BUDGET

Total Appropriation Amounts To $240,000,000—Vote in Committee Partisan

Washington, May 18.—A naval appropriation bill that ignores the five-year building program of Secretary Daniels but authorizes new construction to the amount of $160,000,000 was voted by the House Committee on Naval Affairs today. The budget will be a "no battleship" bill, but the committee provides for five battle cruisers, costing more than dreadnoughts and with great speed. Secretary Daniels asked for two battleships and two battle cruisers for the next fiscal year.

Here is the construction program voted by the committee.

Five battle cruisers, each with a speed of 35 knots an hour and costing $20,433,531 each.

Twenty submarines—three of the fleet type and seventeen for coast defense—their total cost being approximately $16,000,000. The three 800-ton fleet-going submarines will cost in the aggregate $3,600,000.

Four scout cruisers, costing $5,572,000 each.

Ten destroyers at $1,325,000 each.

One hospital ship to cost $2,500,000.

One fuel ship, costing $1,364,000.

One ammunition ship at a cost of $2,715,000.

The total of the Naval Appropriation bill will reach $240,000,000, and the budget for the fiscal year 1917 will be the largest ever reported for the navy. It is more than $90,000,000 in excess of the total of last year's measure.

Partisan Line-up Throughout

By a curious combination of circumstances the bill will go to the House as a partisan measure. The eight Republican members of the committee fought all along the line for a bigger navy. In every instance the Republicans voted for a greater number of vessels than authorized in the bill, yet they voted against a smaller number. For instance, the Republicans fought for six battle cruisers, but voted against five when the Democratic members combined on that number. Again, the Republican members stood for as many as fifty submarines, but refused to vote for the twenty eventually proposed by Chairman Padgett and his Democratic colleagues on the committee. Several Republican members of the committee voted for the motion of Representative Stephens of California for the immediate construction of seventy-eight submarines.

The minority members also voted for an authorization of two dreadnoughts, as proposed by Secretary Daniels. They attempted to authorize two dreadnoughts ,and four battle cruisers, sponsored the construction of at least twenty-eight destroyers, contended for two gunboats and other auxilaries. They disagreed throughout the balloting with the Democratic members.

The Democrats met prior to the committee session and reached a compromise which called for the abandonment of the five-year program submitted by Secretary Daniels and the omission from the bill of battleship authorization.

The so-called "small navy" Democrats of the committee, led by Representative Walter I. Hensley of Missouri, agreed to the building program as it finally came from the committee. After this conference the Democratic members, heretofore split on the question of the naval increase, were enabled to stand together against the eight Republican members and to carry out their plans by a vote of 13 to 8.

Chairman Padgett said the Democrats of the committee held to the view that the navy needed battle cruisers instead of dreadnoughts at this particular juncture in its development.

The number of submarines allowed is below that recommended by Secretary Daniels, but this number may be increased before the bill becomes a law.

Defeat of the Dreadnoughts

The surprise of the committee session was the defeat of proposals to build additional dreadnoughts. "Small navy" Democrats of the committee have been opposed to the dreadnought, and a compromise was effected on the battle cruisers.

There was no discussion in committee of the Secretary's five-year program. The committee took up the construction for the next fiscal year, as it has done heretofore, without reference to future plans for the upbuilding of the navy.

At the outset of the committee meeting Representative Stephens of California proposed to spend sufficient money during the next fisal year to put the American Navy in second place. This proposal received little support.

Representatives Stephens, Britten, Roberts, Butler, and other Republican members began a systematic effort to bind the committee to a big construction program. The balloting proceeded, with the Republicans gradually reducing the number of yessels proposed, until they reached the point where the Democrats were willing to vote with them. The minority then switched and voted against the smaller increases.

U.S. Treasury Reaps Harvest Of Prosperity

Washington, D. C., May 21.—There is going to be more money in the treasury when the current fiscal year closes on June 30 by some ninety or one hundred million dollars than the financial experts of Uncle Sam estimated.

One of the reasons why the estimates of the government officials have been so far out has been the flood of prosperity that has swept the country from coast to coast, but there have been several others almost as potent.

Ship Purchase Bill Blocked By Mann

Washington, D. C., May 20.—The Democratic plan to press the Administration's Ship Purchase Bill to a vote in the house yesterday, a majority in favor of it having been promised, was defeated by Minority Leader Mann, who conducted a filibuster that so delayed the calling of the roll that the measure was not put to a vote before adjournment.

LONGSHOREMEN STRIKE CONTINUES UNCHANGED

San Francisco, June 5.—The longshoremen's strike situation is unchanged. No attempt was made to resume work on Monday, but a conference between the shipowners and the men was held today.

5,000 Tons of Freight Burned

San Francisco, June 5.—Five thousand tons of Oriental freight was burned, and the Shinyo Maru and the Governor Forbes, lying at the dock, were slightly damaged in a fire here last night.

Union Iron Works To Build Oil Tankers

San Francisco, Cal., May 20.—Announcement of the signing of a contract to build three large tankers for the American Petroleum Company was made yesterday by the Union Iron Works. The total contract calls for an expenditure on the part of the Petroleum Company of $4,000,000.

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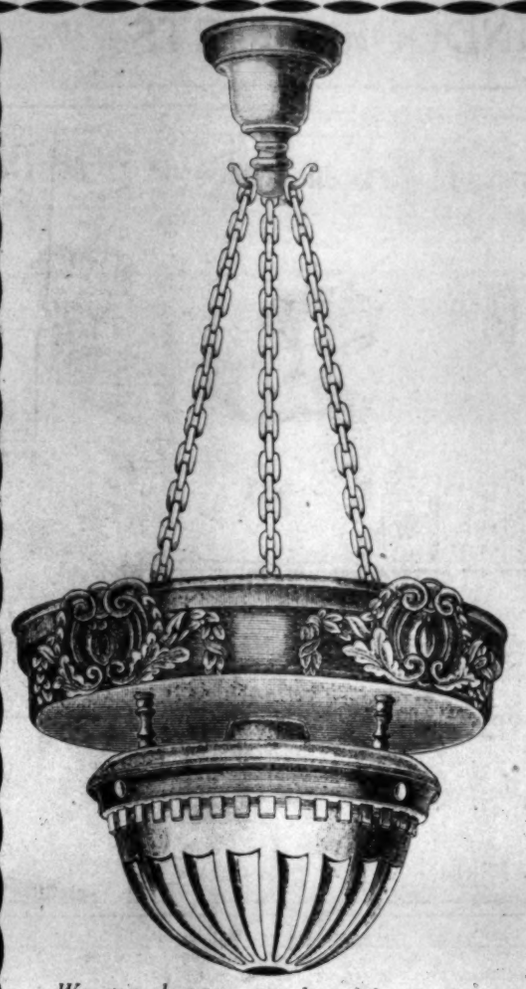

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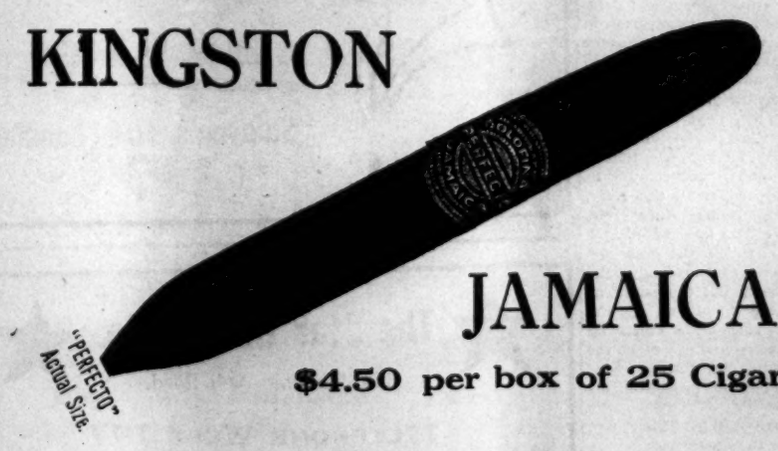

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LORD BRYCE POINTS TO AMERICA'S DUTY

Thinks We Should Act To Avert Future Wars, As Times Have Changed

UNLIKE WASHINGTON'S DAY

Farewell Address Made Before We Became the Wealthiest Power

New York, May 19.—In what the publishers of The New Republic announce is the first public comment he has made on America's international position since the outbreak of the European war, Viscount Bryce, in an article entitled "America's Traditional Isolation," states in that publication, out today, what he believes the underlying causes are for a change in America's foreign policy as defined particularly by George Washington. It disclaims at the outset any tender of advice or officious comment, but writes rather, he says, "with no intent to express an opinion on the course the United States ought to follow in any particular conjuncture."

This nation has outgrown the concepts of Washington, as laid down in his farewell address, in the opinion of Viscount Bryce. He sees justification for a complete change of procedure in such a crisis as now exists in Europe, with the procedure which he believes undoubtedly would have been taken in Washington's time.

"Washington's farewell address," comments Viscount Bryce, "was recognized in his own time and has been recognized ever since as a masterly document. No single utterance by any American statesman has had more influence, perhaps none has had so much influence, upon the mind of the American people." The former British Ambassador to the United States then reviews the causes for the words of Washington in his counsels recommending a policy of complete isolation with regard to Europe.

"Consider what those circumstances were," Viscount Bryce reminds his American readers. "North America was distant from Europe by a voyage of some weeks; American commerce, how small compared with that of our own times! Very few persons went to and fro. They could afford to think little and care little about Europe; they were, moreover, in Washington's day a population of only five millions.

Doom of the Dynasty Sounded

"But at last things changed in Europe and the revolutions of 1848 marked the decisive stage of the change. They have gone on changing fast since then, and the greatest change in all has been the extension of the power and influence of the leading civilized States beyond the boundaries of Europe; the whole world has now become one by the enormous development of trade, due to new and swift means of transportation and communication, and by the interests which every country has in the weal or woe of any other country. No country escapes this influence and the United States can escape it as little as any because it is the wealthiest of all."

After recounting how the range of offensive warlike action has been immensely enlarged, and how aggressive and ambitious power is now restrained by scruples of humanity, Ambassador Bryce proceeds:

"European wars have now almost lost their old dynastic character. Austria is an exception, for there the Hapsburgs are still allowed to play their own hand, but the Austro-Hungarian monarchy—an ill-assorted congeries of races only one of which is attached to the dynasty and some of which dislike it—is an anachronism in the modern world. Wars are now undertaken partly for colonies and commerce, but mainly for the sake of nationality and liberty. This war has arisen from a quarrel over nationality, but it involves the principle of liberty also, because every one knows that if Germany had been a free country in the sense in which France and Italy, Switzerland and Holland are free, there need have been no conflict.

"The course which the war has taken has involved not only the principle of liberty but the maintenance of international right, the observance of rules laid down by international conventions, and the principles of humanity toward non-combatants, and these principles interest all the world, the two Americas no whit less than Europe. They, too, have a stake in the struggle.

Neutral Opinion Now Recognized

"Never before has the power of public opinion in neutral nations been so fully recognized as it is in this war. Each of the belligerents has shown itself anxious to win the favor of that opinion, recognizing its moral influence as well as the possibilities of its direct action. There is another way in which the position of the United States has been entirely changed. She now numbers more than twenty times the population of Washington's day. She has become a great power to which the world looks as the strongest and most impartial exponent of neutral opinion. The United States stands in an especial degree for the principles of international justice and international law. It has done more than any other nation to advocate the substitution of arbitration for war, and to improve the rules and assert the value of the principles of public law as governing international relations.

"Less than ever before can the United States view with an indifferent eye the conflict, wherever in the world it may be waged, for principles which it has done so much to promote, principles intertwined with its own life and growth.

"This brings me back to the point where we started. Have not the changes of 120 years so altered the relations of North America to Europe as to make some lines of action right or even necessary now which would have been uncalled for, and even dangerous, in 1796? These are submitted as general considerations. Of their applicability to the present or any other specific crisis it is not for me to speak. No sensible man on this side of the Atlantic would venture to offer argument or advice upon matters which are entirely for the judgment of the Government and people of the United States.

Our Duty to Avert Conflict

"But there is one point on which a word may be said, because it relates not to the present conjuncture nor to that treaty settlement when the war ends which the belligerent powers, whoever they may then be, will have to make, but to the further and subsequest question: what is to be done after the settlement has been reached and completed? This is a matter on which Europeans are entitled to address their American friends, inviting their cooperation in a work to be done hereafter for the benefit of the world. All thoughtful men both in Britain and, as we are told, in the United States also, feel that some effort must be made to provide machinery calculated to prevent the recurrence of such a frightful calamity as this war has proved to be.

"Here is an undertaking which the changes of the last seventy years have made a matter of common concern to every part of the world. No great nation, whatever its maxims of policy have heretofore been, can if it approves the end in view, stand aloof from the effort to attain that end, now more than ever urgent. Here is a service in which the United States is called upon to join because it is to be rendered to mankind at large, to the New World as well as to the Old."

German-Americans For Strictest Neutrality

Chicago, Ill., May 30.—German Americans, representing churches, social and business organizations, at a meeting here yesterday, passed a resolution denouncing utterances tending to create racial division in the United States.

The resolution also demands that the country return to the simple neutrality as understood by George Washington, when he warned the nation against entangling alliances with European countries." It urges that the administration adopt a foreign policy which will secure the protection of Americans.

The resolution also expresses the hope that no party will nominate a candidate to the presidency who has views "tending to the creation of racial differences and division," and it asserts that such a candidate, should he receive the nomination of any party, would be "unworthy of support."

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SMOKE A TECCA SEND FOR NECKER
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HE WHO WON'T MUST WORK
SO THIS IS PARIS
CRACKERS
INDOOR SPORTS. DOPING UP THE OLD FRONT TO ANSWER A WANT AD IN THE PAPER.
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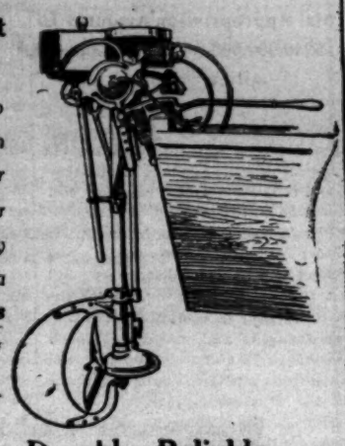

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When the kidneys get ill the back gives out.
But the back is not to blame.
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Plasters and liniments will not cure a bad back, for they cannot reach the kidneys which cause it.
Doan's Backache Kidney Pills reach the kidneys themselves. They are a special kidney and bladder medicine. They heal the diseased surfaces of kidneys and bladder, and help them to act freely and naturally; and they do *not* act on the bowels. They do one thing, and they do it well.

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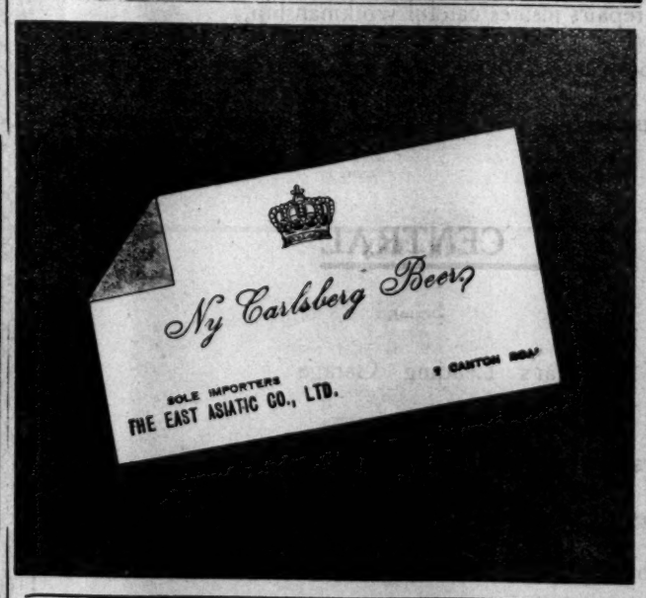

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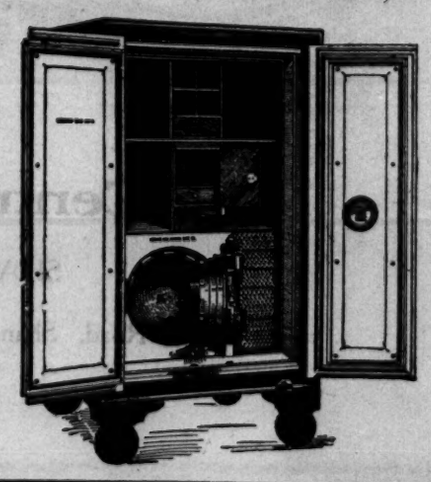

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SPORTS - Latest News of Athletic World - GOSSIP

Lawn Bowls

There is no dearth of cups for the competitions of the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club. Four cups have already been presented this season and a fifth donated by Mr. C. Oswald Liddell, is on the way to Shanghai. Others who have presented cups are:

Messrs. L. Evans (Captain), G. H. Phillips, C. M. Bain and A. D. Bell. The first Liddell cup, presented when the club was formed in 1912, was last year won outright by Mr. G. H. Phillips; and on hearing of this Mr. Liddell immediately offered to put up a second cup. Mr. Liddell was one of the prime movers in the formation of the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club, and it is extremely gratifying to see how closely old Shanghai residents keep in touch with life in Shanghai.

The following is the result of the first round in the rink competition played on Monday:

D. M. Graham (skip)		C. W. Porter (skip)	
H. B. Stewart		A. G. Mossop	
C. W. Marshall		E. Payne	
W. J. Vine	16	H. Browett	15

The Captain's Cup

The draw for the cup presented by the Captain, Mr. L. Evans, has resulted as follows:—

1st Round

J. Frost v. W. J. Gande.
J. T. Disselduff v. G. L. Campbell.
A. Taylor v. J. Ross Young.
J. C. Macdougall v. D. MacGregor.
F. A. Sampson v. D. MacDonald.
E. M. Ross v. R. A. Lawson.
J. Scotson v. G. Dunlop.
O. Crewe Read v. F. B. Walker.
J. Valentine v. E. Payne.
G. H. Phillips v. W. Dutton.
A. Samson v. F. L. Marshall.
A. McGregor v. A. Stephen.
R. Simmons v. G. R. Wingrove.
A. W. Starling v. V. Grundy.
F. Large v. A. D. Bell.
A. G. Mossop v. E. M. Reid.
S. Hammond v. J. Quin.
Dr. J. W. Ross v. W. J. Vine.
J. J. Sheridan v. C. W. Marshall.
A. Gray v. J. P. Lowe.
C. M. Bain v. C. J. Head.
E. Wheen v. D. M. Graham.

2nd Round

C. W. Porter v. C. E. Pearson.
W. A. Ogden v. W. M. Calderwood.
E. C. Emmett v. J. C. Thomson.
J. Park v. A. T. Wignall.
H. B. Stewart v. W. N. C. Allen.

The Phillips' Cup

The following is the result of the draw for the cup presented by Mr. G. H. Phillips:—

1st Round

R. A. Lawson v. F. B. Walker.
F. L. Marshall v. A. T. Wignall.
Dr. J. W. Ross v. W. M. Calderwood.
E. Payne v. A. McGregor.
J. Ross Young v. J. C. Thomson.
F. A. Sampson v. A. W. Starling.
J. P. Lowe v. E. Wheen.
G. R. Wingrove v. W. Dutton.
D. M. Graham v. A. Samson.
R. Simmons v. W. A. Ogden.
E. M. Reid v. G. Dunlop.
A. G. Stephen v. J. Park.
J. Valentine v. C. E. Pearson.
W. N. C. Allen v. E. M. Ross.
C. J. Head v. J. C. Macdougall.
A. Grey v. C. W. Marshall.
O. Crewe-Read v. J. Quin.
J. J. Sheridan v. L. Evans.
F. Large v. V. Grundy.
G. L. Campbell v. J. T. Disselduff.
H. B. Stewart v. J. Scotson.
A. D. Bell v. D. MacDonald.

2nd Round

A. Taylor v. J. Frost.
D. MacGregor v. A. G. Mossop.
C. W. Porter v. E. C. Emmett.
C. M. Bain v. W. J. Vine.
S. Hammond v. W. J. Gande.

New Chin Wu Athletic Association's Opening

There was a big gathering at the formal opening of the new premises of the Chin Wu Athletic Association on Sunday afternoon. The place was tastefully decorated. Between 150 to 200 members were present at the function, and they played various games before the formal ceremony. At 2 p.m. the guests were invited into the main hall. Mr. Chang, the chairman, then announced the opening of the new premises. On behalf of the members he presented a shield of silver to Mr. Chan Kung-chieh as a token of their appreciation of his financial assistance: Mr. Chan contributed most of the money used for the purchase of the new site and the erection of the building. Mr. M. Y. Chung in a short address eulogised the promoters and emphasised the importance of physical training. After this a demonstration of Chinese boxing was given. In the evening there was a dinner at the Kwang Fuh Lau restaurant on Hankow Road.

Big League Baseball

Standings of June 1

New York, N. Y., May 31.—This was a great day for the Gotham teams. To begin with the Yankees captured a double-header for the Athletics, and the Superbas across the bridge won a close one from the Boston Braves. The Giants were successful against the Quakers. The double victory today placed the Yankees only one game behind the leaders in the American League. The longest game of the season was played today, when the Reds defeated the Pirates in 16 innings at Pittsburg. The scores of the games today are as follows:

American League

At New York—New York 8, Philadelphia 7; New York 9, Philadelphia 5.
At Detroit—Detroit 7, Chicago 4.
At St. Louis—Cleveland 10, St. Louis 5.
At Boston—Boston 10, Washington 1.

National League

At Chicago—St. Louis 5, Chicago 1. Chicago 5, St. Louis 3.
At Pittsburg—Cincinnati 5, Pittsburg 2 (16 innings).
At Philadelphia—New York 4, Philadelphia 2.
At Brooklyn—Brooklyn 3, Boston 2.

American League

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Cleveland	24	15	615
Washington	24	15	615
New York	22	15	595
Boston	21	18	538
Detroit	18	22	450
Chicago	17	21	447
Philadelphia	15	23	395
St. Louis	14	24	368

National League

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Brooklyn	22	12	647
New York	20	14	588
Philadelphia	20	17	541
Boston	17	18	486
Cincinnati	20	22	476
Chicago	20	23	465
Pittsburg	17	22	436
St. Louis	18	25	419

Shipping Bulletins

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo, according to the latest information at hand, is now more solidly aground than she was a week ago.

* * *

The crew of the C. M. s.s. Kweilee, an up river boat, is reported to have received the sum promised by the Chinese Government for recently transporting troops from Hankow to Yochow. But the crew of the same company's s.s. Kiangyu which also transported troops, has not received anything. The conditions under which the crew embarked the troops called for double salary for each man, and in the event of any loss of life among the foreigners aboard, their families were to receive 15,000 taels each.

AVIATOR PLANS TO FLY ACROSS PACIFIC IN 1917

Porter Atwell Adams, whose plans to fly across the Pacific were revealed last March, is getting more publicity for his daring scheme. A despatch from Atlantic City says:

"Atlantic City.—Porter Atwell Adams of Boston says he expects "to 'circle the globe in 14 days in the greatest aeroplane ever constructed.'

"He arrived here today to visit his mother at the Hotel Traymore, after an absence of six months in California supervising the construction of the motors for his machine. Adams said he expects to leave San Francisco next January. He plans to cross the Pacific in a series of flights, going first to Honolulu, thence to Wake Island, Guam and Manila, and from there to the Asiatic mainland at Saigon, Indo-China. His route will take in Madras, Aden, Sicily, Gibraltar, the Azores and Newfoundland.

"Mr. Adams' flier, he says, is to have a lifting capacity of 32,000 pounds and his crew will comprise six men. It will be propelled by eight 125-horsepower motors and he expects to average 90 miles an hour. Supplies of fuel and reserve motors will be provided in advance at the Pacific Ocean stops.'

EMPHASIZE GERMANY'S WILLINGNESS FOR PEACE

Berlin Despatches Denounce Allies as Wickedly Responsible For War's Continuance

The Hague, May 25.—Despatches emphasizing Germany's willingness to make peace and denouncing the Allies as wickedly responsible for the continuance of the war are still pouring through Holland for publication in neutral countries. The greater part of these telegrams, which are permitted to pass by the German Censor, are evidently intended to have an effect on public opinion in the United States.

Despatches received here tonight from Berlin report that not only the Pope but also King Alfonso and, possibly, the Swedish Government are already seeking grounds for intervention in favor of peace negotiations. The messages hint that unless President Wilson takes prompt action towards intervention the honor of bringing about a cessation of hostilities will go to one or other of these Powers.

As evidence that thoughts of peace are seriously entertained in Berlin, it is pointed out that the Kaiser on his return there gave audience to the Spanish Ambassador, Senor Polo de Bernabe, as well as to the Argentine Minister, and that both of these officials during the last few days have had conferences with the American Ambassador.

Fall on Berlin Bourse

Amsterdam, May 26.—Advices received from the Hague state that Sir E. Grey's speech relating to peace has produced a startling effect on the Berlin Bourse, where prices fell heavily after the text of the speech was made known in the evening papers. In political circles an attempt is being made to explain away the speech as mere bluff, though the leading politicians, editors, and captains of industry, especially those who were formerly closely connected with England, express the view that Sir E. Grey represents the opinion of the whole of the people in England.

Germany is disappointed at the solidarity which, according to Sir E. Grey, exists between England and France, the German Press having labored to show that while England wanted peace France did not, and that England might abandon France, leaving the latter to continue the war by herself. At any rate a telegram to that end which appeared in the Vossische Zeitung was cabled all over Germany by the Woeff Bureau.

Commenting on Sir E. Grey's speech, the Cologne Gazette writes: "We agree with Sir Edward that it is useless to indulge in recriminations. We cannot understand him and he will not understand us. Therefore military events must speak. If Sir E. Grey speaks of first-class lies and says the German people are being fed with lies, we reply that we do not feel as if we were, but that we greatly pity the British and French people because the promises which their leading men made them have not yet been fulfilled once during the war."

The Munich Neueste Nachrichten calls Sir E. Grey's speech "abominable."

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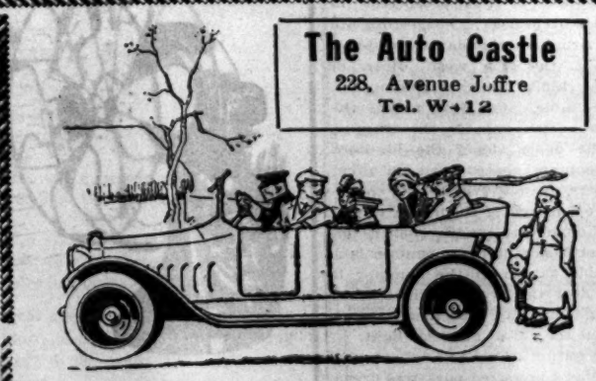

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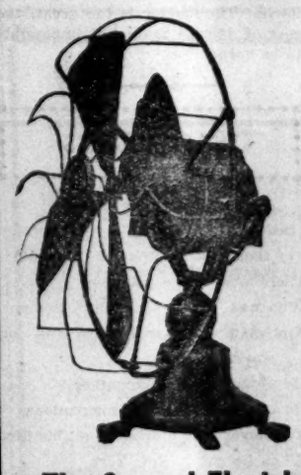

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WEATHER

Very cloudy and misty weather. Atmospheric conditions are likely to improve during the day.

SHANGHAI, JUNE 21, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

Germany's Heavy Sword

(New York Times)

IT is not for the fierce joy of winning the fight that the Allies are resolved to continue the war until they have achieved a conclusive victory over Germany. It is not because of hot blood and raging minds that they now put aside, as one after another and repeatedly they all have done, overtures and suggestions of peace. There is foresight and cool calculation in the determination of the Allies expressed by Rene Viviani, the French Minister of Justice, at Petrograd, when he said: "The Allies stand solid for a fight to a finish. They intend to break Germany's heavy sword. They owe this to unborn generations."

The Allies will fight until they have won the right and the power to impose terms, because they are resolved that Europe in coming years, twenty or fifty years of future time, shall not be compelled to consume their substance in forging new swords to defend themselves against the blows of the German weapon, always a menace so long as it exists.

It is merely because, reducing the matter to terms of heartless commercial calculation, it would be cheaper to break the German sword now than to spend great annual sums for defense against it—it is because those great annual sums could not be found and provided in addition to the enormous charges imposed by the costs already incurred for the present war. The Allies fight on because they would avert certain bankruptcy. Liberty, civilization, guaranty of the rights of small nations, all that they feel they are fighting for, but there is something more. They must put themselves beyond the risk of having to assume the impossible cost of continuing upon an unprecedented scale military preparations for defense, and that risk will confront them and must be met if they do not now make an end of Prussian militarism, if they do not, in the French Minister's words, break Germany's heavy sword.

In reaching this determination the Allies have had to take into account the financial condition of Europe. At the beginning of the war, on Aug. 1, 1914, the combined debt of the five great belligerents, England, France, Russia, Germany, and Austria-Hungary, was $19,600,000,000. The combined debt of these Powers on Aug. 1, 1916, will be approximately $62,500,000,000. They have increased their indebtedness by $42,900,000,000, which represents the cost of two years of war.

These figures include the permanent war loans, which up to May 1 had amounted to $25,525,000,000, and added to that currency expansion and floating debt in the form of Treasury bills. The charge upon the national resources of the belligerent countries for the payment of interest upon these obligations and the discharge of the principal debt, so far and so fast as it is possible to redeem it, will be burdensome beyond all precedents in Government finance. The back of the taxpayer will be bent under the load he will have to carry. It will break, he will be crushed prostrate, if to this burden it is necessary to add the cost of great and always greater armament.

It is evidently the opinion of the Allies that this cost would be incurred, it would have to be met, whatever happened to the permanent debts, if the terms of any settlement now made should fail to remove altogether the menace of the German sword. In the past the cost of maintaining Europe as an armed camp has been enormous. It would be immeasurably greater in future, for this war, by its unparalleled extravagance in the use of men and material, has established new standards of fighting efficiency, which in common prudence would have to be lived up to by every nation determined to do its part in the next conflict. England and Russia could not afford again to be caught unprepared, and France would be compelled to redouble her efforts.

It could not be, it cannot be, the contemplation of it takes one into the realm of the impossible. Only by repudiating outstanding debts could the nations arrayed against the Central Powers undertake to equip themselves for another struggle. It might be assumed that Germany would be in the same plight. The Allies, for abundant caution, take her at her word, that she is self-sustaining, that her resources are not strained, that she can continue the war indefinitely.

In Paris and London and in Petrograd repeated utterances of responsible statesmen have made it clear that whether the end is to be nearer or distant, the Allies are of one mind that it must and shall bring them victory, that the heavy German sword shall not be merely sheathed to be drawn again after a breathing spell, but that it must be broken, never again to stir Europe with alarms when it rattles in its scabbard, above all, never again to drench the Continent in blood.

The war will be followed by the inevitable period of business distress and stagnation. It may be deferred. Possibly the depth of the hard times will not come for five or ten years. But the penalty will be the sooner paid, the years of depression will be the fewer, the awful wastes of the war will be more quickly made up in proportion as the future costs of military preparation are diminished. That aspect of the matter is of profound interest to neutral nations, to this great nation, with its enormous commercial interests.

By breaking Germany's sword the Allies will put themselves in a position to lay aside their own weapons. It is not merely that an end is to be made of German militarism, but of Russian militarism as well, of French militarism, and of English. Forces will be maintained by land and sea, adequate forces, that is one of the safeguards of peace. It is the weight of the sword that endangers peace. The German sword is too heavy. That is proved by the tremendous difficulties the Allies have encountered in shielding themselves from its blows, in attempting to beat it back. They are now determined that henceforth there shall be no State in Europe for ever fortifying itself for conquest, concentrating all its energies in the effort to become a conqueror of others and be made unconquerable itself. The danger is too great, the cost of defense against it impossible to be borne.

THE FATAL GLASS

By George McManus

(Dedicated to "Father" by the creator of that popular series of Cartoons)

There was once a poor boy
Who was leaving his country home,
And going to New York to look for work.
He promised his dear mother
He would shun all evil companions
And never take a drink in all his life.
When he got to New York.
He accepted a position in a stone quarry
And there he made the acquaintance
Of some college students.
He thought they were gentlemen,
For they wore the best of clothes.
But clothes do not always make the gentleman.
One night these friends tempted him to drink.
But he remembered his promise and said: "No."
But they scoffed and jeered,
Till at last they made him drink an entire glass of beer.
While crazed with the liquor
He dashed the glass to the floor,
And staggered through the door,
With delirium tremens.
There he met a Salvation Army lass
And cruelly broke her tambourine,
And all she said was: "Heaven bless you,"
As she placed a scar upon his brow
With a kick she had learned before she was saved.
Now kind friends, take my advice
And shun the fatal glass of beer;
Nor don't go 'round breaking people's tambourines.

The Future Of Russia

Striking Speech By Finance Minister

(From The Times)

During the Budget debates in the Russian Council of the Empire the Minister of Finance, M. Barck, delivered a more than usually interesting speech dealing with the outlook after the war.

The war and the establishment of temperance among the population, he declared, have appreciably curtailed the revenue of the State, and compel us to view from a different angle current problems of budgetary economy. The problem of the maintenance of receipts upon a suitable level and regulation of expenditures to correspond with the new conditions has thus come to the fore. Budgetary proposals for 1916 have been framed on the assumption of the war's continuation for an entire year. The factor has also been discounted that the temporary occupation of part of our State territory will necessarily adversely affect the State revenue. Finally, the revenue from spirituous products for the forthcoming year has been reckoned at a very limited figure. The total ordinary expenditures for the current year amount to 3,032,000,000 roubles (£320,000,000). This total, notwithstanding the presence of the adverse factors already noted, approximates to the receipts of ordinary revenue under the Budget for 1915.

Adverse Factors

It is true there is a new feature of Customs revenue which was absent from the 1915 Budget—on account of payment of Customs duty by Governmental institutions to the amount of 100,000,000 roubles (£10,500,000). But if we take into consideration the shortage of receipts owing to the enemy's occupation of a portion of our territory, approximately amounting to 220,000,000 to 230,000,000 roubles (£23,000,000 to £24,000,000), it must be concluded that the computation of ordinary revenue for the current year on a scale approaching the figures of the Budget for 1915 testifies to the possibility, during the second budgetary year also, which will have to be passed under conditions of the greatest destructive military conflict, of fairly favorably estimating the stability of the popular economic forces which feed our Budget. Of course, if progress in the development of our State economy had not been disturbed by military events, the total ordinary revenue for the current year would have been comparatively more considerable, thanks to the growth of revenue, than now. A gratifying fact is the figure for State revenue in January and February of the current year, amounting to 509,000,000 roubles (£53,700,000) —*i.e.*, 130,000,000 roubles more than the receipts for the first two months of last year, and only a little less than the corresponding receipts in 1913, when the liquor monopoly was in operation, amounting to 525,000,000 roubles (£55,400,000).

Prospects

The loss of the liquor monopoly to the Exchequer will be to some extent balanced by the gain arising from increased production. The problem of the restoration of the financial equilibrium on reversion to peaceful conditions of life is for Russia, as for other States, as insistent as it is difficult, and its solution, with a sober population, will of course be facilitated to a considerable degree. The destructive effect of the war will demand from the State monetary sacrifices great and prolonged in order as far as possible to efface the traces of this operation.

But the biggest burden which the war will impose upon the State economy of the belligerent Powers is the payment of interest and the gradual redemption of loans, which for all the States participating in the war consitute the principal, and for the majority of them the sole, means of covering the enormous military outlays. Of the dimensions of this burden for ourselves we can judge from the fact that since the outbreak of war till March 1-14 of the current year we have expended on the conduct of the war 12,300,000,000 roubles (£1,318,000,000), and by the end of the year further military disbursements will constitute, in view of their inevitable increase, from 10 to 12 milliards of roubles. Thus for two and a half years of war—*i.e.*, till January 1-14, 1917—the scope of our military expenditures, and therefore the amount of new State debt, may rise to 25 milliards of roubles (£2,640,000,000), the interest on which alone in that case will amount to more than a milliard roubles (£105,000,000) annually. Adding to this those huge sums which will be required for the support of the families of our heroes who have perished in the war, and for the liquidation in many provinces of all the consequences of the war, we shall find an approximate measure of those fresh expenditures which for many long years will form a component part of our Budget.

How to Pay for the War

Proceeding, the Minister of Finance dwelt on the question, in what manner can Russia succeed in finding resources for the uninterrupted covering of her huge military expenditures?

First of all we must turn to the experience of financing the war already undergone. If we, like the rest of the belligerent States, have been compelled to make increased use of paper money, glutting the domestic market with new monetary tokens, we have, on the other hand, with the greatest possible intensity derived resources from the same market by means of loan operations. The total amount so far acquired by us on the domestic market, not reckoning the last two-milliard rouble loan, approximates five million roubles (£525,000,000). I think that this figure speaks convincingly for itself and serves as a palpable indication of the existence of conditions indispensable for the extensive utilization of the internal market with the object of nurturing the State credit.

Increase of Saving

At the same time the total amount of deposits in the State and private credit institutions and savings banks rose from July 1-14, 1914, to July, 1-14, 1915, from 6,546,000,000 roubles (£691,000,000) to 8,180,000,000 roubles (£864,000,000), and by March 1-14, 1916, had grown to 10,333,000,000 roubles (£1,091,000,000). Such a growth of the popular savings clearly reflects the capacity of our money market, and therein lies the first fundamental condition of success of our loans in the future. The second condition is the gradual extension of the circle of loan-holders. The success attained by us in this direction is exceedingly satisfactory. Finally, the third but by no means the least condition in order of importance, permitting us to rely on the success of credit operations for military objects on the domestic market, lies in the profoundly patriotic sentiment of the Russian people.

The conjunction of these three conditions allows us to rely on the possibility of obtaining hereafter large sums by means of credit operations within the country; while the credits opened for us by the Allied countries guarantee us our expenditures abroad, and I am perfectly sure that the financial unity attained with them will bear fruit in the future also. Thus we may firmly believe that means for the prosecution of the war, however long and arduous it may be, will be found by us.

Compared to Other Belligerents

But, it is asked, at the price of what economic sacrifices, of what expenditure of our popular economic forces? I desire, if only indirectly, to approach consideration of the question by means of the comparison of several figures. It is calculated that at the end of March (old style) these disbursements will come to about 13,200,000,000 roubles (£1,393,000,000). For France war expenditures for the same period will reach 13,700,000,000 roubles (£1,446,000,000), and in Germany 40 milliards of marks (about £2,000,000,000). Comparison of the figures cited shows that all the greatest belligerent Powers have been subjected to enormous war expenditures, and that in this connexion the outlays of Russia fluctuate between those of France and England and are lower than those of Germany. The totals of war expenditures are depicted in their true colors on comparison with the scope of economic resources—of national wealth, of annual income and savings of the belligerent Powers.

According to the calculation of the author of an article in the Economist, the cost of the war for Russia in relation to the value of her national wealth constituted 14.1 per cent.; for France, 14.7 per cent.; for Germany, 15.3 per cent.; for Austria-Hungary, 15.9 per cent.; and only for England lower—viz., 8.8 per cent. The ratio of cost of war expenditures to annual national income constitutes for Russia 113 per cent.; for France, 128 per cent.; for Germany, 121 per cent.; for Austria-Hungary, 120 per cent.; and for exceptionally wealthy England, 71 per cent. Finally, in relation to the scope of annual national savings, war expenditures constitute for Russia 678 per cent.; for France, 766 per cent.; for Germany, 727 per cent.; for Austria-Hungary, 717 per cent.; for England, 424 per cent.

As to the valuation during the war of Russia's State funds on the controlling foreign Stock Exchanges, the Minister of Finance noted that these funds had displayed considerable stability, and if they had suffered depreciation then the same fate had been shared with them by such first-class funds as English Consols and French Rentes.

Economic Future

In conclusion the Minister of Finance touched on Russia's economic future. I do not propose at the present moment to develop in detail the plan of our future economic policy; the establishment of this plan must be the fruit of complicated labor and the united efforts of all departments involved, the legislative institutions and interested public spheres. But the principal guide-posts pointing the way for our economic development are the concentration and organization of our popular labor, its application to our illimitable natural riches, the support and wide development of our fundamental agricultural industry, the perfection of means of communication, and especially extensive railway construction; the cultivation of industry protected from foreign rivalry, and nourishing the domestic market with all those products the manufacture of which is possible by virtue of our natural conditions; the increase of our exports, the raising of their value; a hospitable attitude to friendly alien capital which is not directed against our economic independence, the strengthening of which must remain our cherished aim.

Pursuing this path we shall enter—perhaps sooner than we, amid the horrors and devastation of war, are inclined to expect—into a bright future worthy of our mighty country, whose vital forces are inexhaustible. Whatever may be our temporary financial difficulties and temporary misfortunes, Great Russia will emerge victorious from all the arduous trials which fate has entailed on her.

OUR HIGHEST PEAK

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24.—A measure creating in Alaska the Mt. McKinley National Park has been favorably reported by the Senate Committee on territories. It was introduced in the House by Delegate Wickersham of Alaska. As the bill calls for no large appropriations and is favored by the Alaskan representative, it will probably become a law. This means that the great Alaskan peak and the region surrounding it will be placed under government control, the game protected, roads and trails and hotels built, and everything else done to make the place accessible and preserve its primitive character.

Mt. McKinley rises to the height of 20,300 feet above sea-level, is the highest peak in North America, and is accounted by experienced travelers the most striking bit of natural scenery on the continent. Although there are mountains in the world the crests of which are higher above sea-level, there is none that lifts so high above the surrounding terrain. For Mt. McKinley is a huge dome of granite and ice presenting on the southern side 16,000 feet of sheer rise above the gradual slope at its foot. It is flanked on either side by peaks of the Alaskan range rising fifteen to sixteen thousand feet above sea-level, and it dwarfs them into insignificance.

Swept by the humid Pacific winds, the southern side of Mt. McKinley is one of the most terrible and inaccessible wildernesses in the world. Snow sometimes falls to a depth of sixty feet on the level, and the whole mountain side is sheathed in ice and snow all the year around. A number of great glaciers creep down its flanks, and in the summer there are numerous flashing mountain torrents.

From this side the mountain is altogether inaccessible, but its northern slope is protected from the Pacific wind and moisture by the Alaskan range. Although its upper sixteen thousand feet are here, too, covered with snow and ice, the mountain may be ascended. Its lower slopes range into a beautiful arctic tundra, which is in summer a great lawn starred with wild flowers in remarkable abundance and variety, while the swift streams are lined with forests of spruce and willow. Upon these plains great herds of caribou wheel about the pack train of the prospector in guileless curiosity, suggesting in their primitive abundance the bison herds of the early west. Bears of several kinds are also numerous, while sable and fox make the region a rich one for the trapper. On the upper slopes the big-horn or mountain sheep exists in great numbers, one observer having counted five hundred of them in a day.

Although this tundra country on the north side of the mountain is a veritable garden in the summer it is so near the arctic circle that at midnight one can read a newspaper without the aid of artificial light.

The setting aside of this wonderful region as a protected park was urged upon Congress by representatives of the Boone and Crockett Club and the Campfire Club of America—two national organizations of big game hunters. These lovers of the wilderness were motivated primarily by the desire to save a bit of the Alaskan wild from the desecration that civilization is sure to bring. They were also able to cite some very practical reasons for the creation of the park, however. The most important of these was that the new government railroad which is now being built from Seward to the interior of Alaska will pass within twenty miles of the boundary of the proposed reservation. This will bring Mt. McKinley within three weeks of New York by the comfortable means of modern travel. Any tourist will be able to hire a pony and a guide at Broad Pass and ride to the foot of this mountain of granite and ice through the flowing tundra country. This would not only add a splendid trip to the itinerary of the American traveler, but it would give the government railroad an assured tourist business from the start. It has been estimated that an automobile road could be built across the tundra to the foot of the mountain at an expense of about $2,000 a mile.

Mr. Belmore Brown of the Camp Fire Club of America also pointed out to the Senate Committee that the park would be a sort of game reservoir from which the surrounding country would be restocked; and he asserted that the wild game had been an indispensable factor in the opening up of the Alaskan interior. In that country there is no agriculture, and transportation presents tremendous difficulties. But almost everwhere splendid game animals abound. These have been almost the sole support of the hardy prospectors who opened the resources of Alaska to industry. A provision is to be included in the bill making it possible to issue permits to prospectors to kill what game they need for food.

The prospector knows the value of the game, and does not waste it; but the coming of the railroad is sure to bring a class of men who will kill for the pleasure of killing. This has been the history of every railroad in a new country. The railroad was the doom of bison and elk in the West. It is believed that by the creation of this park Alaskan game, which is one of the country's most valuable assets, may be saved for many generations.

Mr. Charles Sheldon of the Boone and Crockett Club, who built a cabin near the foot of Mt. McKinley and lived there for most of a year, asserts that the region will gain fame not only as a summer resort, but also as a very enjoyable place in winter. On the north slope only about four feet of snow falls on the level, and although the thermometer goes very low, the cold is not felt with anything like the severity one would expect. He states that it is not necessary to dress any more warmly than in the Adirondacks at the same time of year.

The park as proposed would be about one hundred miles long by twenty miles wide, and would lie almost wholly on the north slope of the mountain, as the southern side is adequately protected by its own inaccessibility.

Not far from the park boundaries there are some large deposits of antimony and tin, and it is quite possible that the development of these will be made possible by the coming of the railroad and the construction of a highway to the foot of the mountain. Moreover, this great scenic attraction will be the means of bringing many people to the interior of Alaska, and some of them will doubtless become settlers and investors. Mt. McKinley is absolutely worthless for agriculture, there is no timber upon it, and no mineral has yet been found there; but it may nevertheless play an important part in the development of the territory.

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The Great Mystery of the Tides

By Garrett P. Serviss

WE may liken the ocean to a respiring giant that stretches his vast length around all our coasts, whose breath is the flood of waters, now poured impetuously into every bay and inlet as the monster exhales, and now swiftly drawn out again with his next inhalation, while, coincidentally, his broad breast heaves and falls and rhythmically the navies rise and sink, feeling the resistless power of the life that slumbers underneath their keels.

But it is a forced breathing, this of great Neptune, and he would lie still as death but for two life-savers in the sky which strive without ceasing to save him from suffocation through the stagnation of his own waters.

These Samaritans are the moon and the sun, as every school-child is taught without understanding, just as most of us know that a pulmotor may bring a drowned man to life again without comprehending exactly how

This is the mystery of the tides, and a mystery it remains, in part, although mankind has wondered about it and studied it from time immemorial. Although it had been noticed long before Newton was born that there was a synchronism between the motion of the moon and the tides, yet it was not until he had developed his theory of gravitation, that the manner of the moon's action in producing tides became plain.

The moon is the principal agent, more than twice as effective as the the sun, and since they both work in the same way, it is unnecessary to introduce more than one of them in a simple explanation.

That explanation depends upon three proved facts—first, that the attraction of graviation increases in force with decrease of distance; second, that the solid earth yields as a whole, united body to the gravitational pull of the moon, and, third, that the ocean, being composed of watery particles free to move among one another, does not yield to the lunar tug as a whole united body, but its waters flow over the earth's crust toward the place where the resultant of the forces acting upon them is greatest.

The consequence is that they are, in a sense, heaped or swelled up in a tidal wave, and the rotation of the earth on its axis carries this wave westwards, or in a direction contrary to that of the rotation. So, if you envelop a school globe in a sheet of gauze and hold the gauze so that it cannot turn with the globe when the latter is rotated, the gauze will move over its surface in an opposite direction. Your hand, gathering up and holding the gauze on one side may represent the attraction of the moon upon the oceanic waters.

The water is heaped up by the moon's attraction in accordance with the first of the three fundamental facts mentioned above; namely, that the attraction increases with decrease of distance. In truth, it increases inversely as the square of the distance, which augments the effect. The side of the earth that is at any time toward the moon is about 4,000 miles nearer the moon than the center of the earth.

But, according to our second fundamental fact, the earth yields as a single solid body, to which we may now add that the effect of the pull is the same as if the entire substance of the earth were concentrated at its center. It follows that the waters of the ocean, being free to move over their solid bed, and experiencing an attraction greater than that felt at the earth's center, tend to flow toward the place where the moon's attraction is greatest.

Now comes the point usually found most difficult to understand. There is a tide on the side of the earth turned from the moon as well as on the side turned toward it. This is a result of the same fundamental facts. The water on the side opposite to the moon is 4,000 miles farther from the moon than the center of the earth, and is, consequently, proportionately less attracted.

Thus the earth, as a whole, tends to be drawn away from the water on that side, just as on the other side the water tends to be drawn away from the earth.

This is, in substance, the theory of the tides, and no doubt it is a true explanation of their fundamental cause. But great difficulties arise when the theory is applied to the actual tides that flow around the coasts of the continents. If the earth were a smooth sphere, covered everywhere with an ocean of unvarying depth, there would be no difficulties of the kind.

But then we should either not exist at all or else we should be fish, or whales, or sharks, and in that case, instead of astronomers, physicists, and mathematicians we should probably produce only big eaters.

Taking the situation as it is we find that the tides play the deuce with the theory. They do not disprove it, but they show that it is altogether insufficient to cover the facts. The sources of the trouble are the varying depth of the water and the subdivision of the ocean into many different seas, more or less completely separated by huge, oddly-shaped continents.

Because the human mind loves simplicity, which is easy to understand, and shrinks from complications, persistent attempts have been made to force the tides into compliance with a uniform theory, but they refuse to submit.

Thus it has long been taught, in the text books, that the tides are all associated parts of one universal "world phenomenon." We have been told of "a parent wave," starting in the broad, deep waters of the Southern Pacific, and gradually spreading round the globe, combining in its course with minor tides started in smaller oceans.

This parent tide has even been imaginatively, but with authritative assertion, traced around distant capes, through straits, and cross the length and breadth of many seas. One, text-book writer has averred that this tide is "forty hours old" when it reaches Florida from the Pacific, and nearly "sixty hours old" when it begins to wash upon the shores of the North Sea.

Now, all this must be abandoned as pure speculation, according to the investigations of our Coast and Geodetic Survey. Although, as Dr. Charles Lane Poor says, "the theory that the tides are a world phenomenon has the support of the world's greatest mathematicians and all the prestige their names can lend," the investigations referred to seem to prove that the tides "are strictly local in character and in being, and that the tides of the Atlantic Ocean are due to the oscillations in the waters of the Atlantic, independent of what has happened, or may happen, in the waters of the Pacific."

Still nobody doubts that the sun and the moon are the causers of the tides, but Neptune, instead of being a single, appears as a multiple, giant who breathes with many watery lungs.

I. C. S. FREE EXHIBIT

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Brascolited.

A SPARTAN MOTHER

A correspondent writes to The London Times in reference to General Gorgey, the Hungarian Commander in the Revolution of '48, whose death has just been recorded: It is five years since I last saw General Gorgey in the little flat at Budapest which he occupied during the winter months. Though then well over 90, he was still remarkably fresh in mind and body. A saber wound which had split his skull in 1848 seemed not to have affected his mental or physical health, though an ugly scar still bore witness to its severity. When I complimented him on his strength and longevity he said:

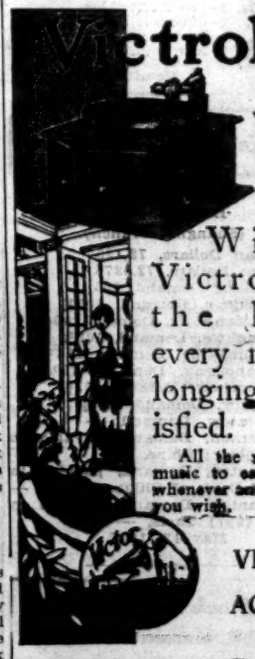
"I owe them entirely to my mother, who was an extraordinary woman. Her system of education might not commend itself to everybody, but it was certainly effective in my case. She had had a large family, but nearly all her children had died young. I was a sickly child, and she concentrated upon me her maternal affection with peculiar intensity. She determined not to kill me by pampering. One day, it seems, I swooned. Thereupon she laid me naked in the snow outside the door, saying, If he is to die he will die, but if he is to live it will make him strong. I survived and became strong. In my seventh year I remember her calling me one day and saying, You are now old enough to know the difference between right and wrong. Here is a pencil and a piece of paper. When you do anything that you know to be wrong, make a mark on the paper. At the end of the week bring me the paper. This I did—and received as many cuts with a dog whip as there were marks on the paper. This system she continued until I was quite a big lad. It taught me to be careful in what I did, but to be ready to take the consequences of anything I might do. I think that education laid the foundations of my character."

Gorgey spoke with the utmost affection of his mother and related with pride how she had chosen him, of all her relatives, to nurse her throughout her fatal illness. "No misfortune that has ever befallen me," he added, "has seemed comparable to my sense of loss at her death."

'MARKED' CARDS

The gods of one age are the devils of another, but it is odd to find marked cards claiming the friendly notice of honest men, says the Pall Mall Gazette. The investion of the moment, however, is a marked pack of playing cards for enabling the blind to play bridge whist, nap, poker, or what not. The cards are recessed on stones (in the case of aces Braille) to signify their suit and value by the touch, and so long as the suit and value are disclosed there is nothing to hinder the players getting the same diversion as sighted people. The device is a most helpful and happy one, and the blind can play on equal terms with sighted people if the latter are blindfolded.

Victrola



Victrola IV $15
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With a Victrola in the home every musical longing is satisfied.

All the world's best music to entertain you whenever and as often as you wish.

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For that Emergency Dinner:

"DEL MONTE" Tomato Soup
" " Peas with chicken en casserole
" " Corn with roast beef
" " Asparagus—French dressing
" " Peaches with lady fingers
Kona Coffee---St. Charles Cream.
American Cheese.

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AGENTS FOR CHINA

INTERNATIONAL CLEANING AND DYEING WORKS

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F 126 BUBBLING WELL ROAD

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W. T. Findley, M.D.

36 Nanking Road, Tel. 2020

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 20, 1916.
Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	72.05
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1935
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 2-10⅝—Tls.	6.90
Exch. @ 72.3—Mex....$	9.55
Peking Bar	350
Native Interest	.03

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	30 11/16d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London....Fr.	28.16
Ex., N. Y. on London....T.T.	476½
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	2-10⅝
London	Demand	2-10 11/16
India	T.T.	215
Paris	T.T.	405½
Paris	Demand	406
New York	T.T.	68⅝
New York	Demand	68¾
Hongkong	T.T.	72¼
Japan	T.T.	73½
Batavia	T.T.	165

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	2-11⅞
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3-0
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	3-0 1/16
London	6 m-s. Docy.	3-0 1/16
Paris	4 m-s.	422½
New York		71⅝

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JUNE

£1—Hk. Tls.....		6.02
Hk. Tls. 1—Francs		4.68
" " 1—Marks†		3.84
Gold $ 1—Hk. Tls.....		1.27
Hk. Tls. 1—Yen.....		1.56
" " 1—Rupees		2.47
" " 1—Roubles.....		2.45
" " 1—Mex. $		1.50

† Nominal

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange
Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.125
Chinese Dollars, 72.0875
On Peking Demand, 105
On Tientsin, Demand, 105½
On Newchwang, Demand, 80 1/16
On Hankow, Demand, 103⅝
On Chungking, Demand, 116½
On Nanchang, Demand, 73¼
On Foochow, Demand, 95 1/16
On Amoy, Demand, 71½
On Swatow, Demand, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, —
May 12, 1916.

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, June 20, 1916.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Langkats Tls. 27.00
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 5.75
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.75
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.70
Karans Tls. 15.50
Kota Bahroes Tls. 11.50
Kota Bahroes Tls. 11.75
Java Consolidated Tls. 20.00
Senawangs Tls. 18.00
Direct Business Reported
Langkats Tls. 27.00
Yangtsze Ins. $250.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 75.50
Java Consolidated Tls. 21.00
Kota Bahroes Tls. 11.80

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, June 20, 1916.
BUSINESS DONE

Official
Langkats Tls. 27.50 July
Kotas Tls. 12.00 June
Kotas Tls. 11.80 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 10.75 June
Senawangs Tls. 18.00 June
Langkats Tls. 27.25 cash
Direct
Pahangs Tls. 1.90 cash
Kotas Tls. 11.75 cash
Langkats Tls. 26.60 cash
Dominions Tls. 13.00 June

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service.

London, June 19.—Today's rubber prices were:—
Plantation First Latex.
Spot: 2s. 5¼d. paid.
July to December: 2s. 6¼d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Steady.
Last Quotation, June 20:
Spot: 2s. 5d. paid.
July to December: 2s. 6d. value.
Tendency of Market: Steadier.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, reparate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Rubber Report For May

Piculs 29,665 Rubber was offered for sale at the Singapore Chamber of Commerce weekly sales during the month and twice this quantity changed hands in the local market, outside the auction.—The total turnover for May is estimated at approximately Pcls. 90,000.

Following were the Singapore prices for the Standard qualities:—(f. a. g.)

	Highest. per picul.	Lowest.	Equ. c.i.f. London per lb.
Fine Pale Crepe:			
May 1...	$161	$159	3/1¾ 3/1
May 31..	139	135	2/8½ 2/7¾
Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet:			
May 1...	162	152	3/2 2/11¾
May 31..	134	130	2/7½ 2/6¾

The rapid decline was chiefly due to the increased output of Rubber in the East, but partly also to labor trouble in the American Factories. The American purchasers have in consequence been buying cautiously and much less than during any of the preceeding months.

Shipments From Singapore During First Three Months, 1916

Plantation Rubber:	Total Piculs.
1916	253,976
Against 1915	135,213

Shipments were made to the following ports:—

	Piculs.
Akron	36,156
Boston	257
Colombo	224
Kobe	5,419
Liverpool	7,562
London	48,589
Melbourne	606
New York	94,960
Ontario	252
San Francisco	1,872
Seattle	21,589
Vladivostock	29,041
Yokohama	2,459
Genoa	757
Marseilles	2,958
Sydney	336
Vancouver	939
Total.....	253,976

Apart from the Singapore shipments the following Rubber was shipped from Straits Settlements ports during January and February, viz.:—

	Piculs.
From Penang	44,615
From Malacca	7,695
Transhipment to Foreign ports	22,990

The figures for March have not yet been compiled, but taking the average of Pcls. 25,000 per month the total is estimated at Pcls. 100,000, making a grand total from Straits of approximately Pcls. 350,000 during the 1st quarter 1916.

Tonnage has been extremely scarce in all directions. Large quantities of Rubber for U.S.A. had therefore to be shipped to Pacific Ports and thence by rail to Akron and New York. The following steamers are loading during June:—
For New York—s.s. Bloemfontein, June 14th.
For New York and Boston—s.s. Royal Prince, second half June.
For London—10 steamers.
For Vladivostock direct—Nil.

Rates of Freight

Following are the rates of freight on Rubber at May 31st:—

	per 50 cb. ft.
To New York via Panama or Cape (Conference Terms).	200
To London via Suez or Cape (Conference Terms)	138 6
To Vladivostock direct.....	80

Rates of Exchange

Following were the rates of exchange at May 31st:—

	s. d.
Bank Buying rates on London .....3 m/s.	2 4¾
Bank Buying rates on London .....demand	2 4⅝
Bank Buying rates on New York .....demand	56⅛

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.
J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.
has already paid more than
10¼ Millions of Taels
to its policyholders, and the Company's books showed over
31½ Millions of Taels
Assurances in force on March 31st, 1915, when the total Assets stood at more than
9½ Millions of Taels
Whole Life, Endowment, Educational and Annuity Policies issued at current rates.
Head Office—SHANGHAI
Branch offices throughout Asia

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

U. K. COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service.

London, June 19.—Today's cotton prices were:—

Mid-Americans Spot	8.17d.
July-August	7.80d.
October-November	7.67d.

MOUTRIE & CO. TO PAY 10 PER CENT DIVIDEND

To Make Donation of $1,000 To Fund for Blind Sailors And Soldiers

The directors of Messrs. Moutrie and Co., Ltd., have issued the following report and Statement of accounts for the year ended march 31:—

The net profits, including the amount brought forward from last year's working, amount to $58,586.41, which sum the directors recommend be divided as follows:—

To pay a dividend of 10%..	$30,840.00
Commission to managing director and bonus to foreign staff	6,857.95
To place to reserve a-c....	5,000.00
Donation to fund for blind sailors and soldiers.....	1,000.00
To carry forward to new a-c.	14,888.46
	$58,586.41

Profit and Loss Account

	$ cts.
To Depreciation on Stocks.	13,702.60
„ Depreciation on Buildings, Factory, Tools and Machinery, Van, Mules, Concert Hall, Office and Store Funitures.....	12,748.94
Exchange Fluctuation A-c.	5,000.00
„ Interest on Mortgage...	2,479.36
„ Bad and Doubtful Debts	3,902.95
„ Directors' Fees	1,200.00
„ Auditors' Fees	413.20
„ Net Profit for the year..	46,408.39
By Balance from Working Account	85,391.28
„ Bank Interest	450.16
„ Transfer Fees	14.00
	$85,855.44

Balance Sheet

Liabilities.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Capital:—		
Nominal 10,000 shares of $50 each	$500,000.00	
Whereof:—		
Subscribed and Fully Paid 6,168 shares of $50.00 each.....		308,400.00
Reserve Account		25,000.00
Exchange Fluctuation a-c.....		5,000.00
Sundry Creditors:		
Bills Payable	$22,276.40	
Open Accounts	50,363.20	72,639.60
Unclaimed Dividends.....		225.00
Profit and Loss Account:—		
Balance as at 31st March, 1915	$28,368.02	
Less Dividend and Manager's Commission	$16,190.00	
	$12,178.02	
Add Profit for the year.....	46,408.39	58,586.41
		$469,851.01

Assets.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	$53,533.83	
Hongkong and Bank Dividend Account	225.00	
Cash in Hand	2,329.24	56,088.07
Sundry Debtors	$82,794.11	
Less Bad Debts Reserve	10,339.96	72,454.15
Stocks		284,860.00
Fire Insurance (unexpired premia).....		1,635.05
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd. (Four Shares)		273.99
Furnitures, Fittings, Tools, Machinery, Van, Dray and Mules...		10,888.33
Concert Hall	$4,254.95	
Less Depreciation	4,254.95	
Land		10,000.00
Buildings:—		
As per last Balance Sheet.....	$38,651.29	
Less Depreciation thereon	5,000.00	33,651.29
		$469,851.01

Hankow Tea Market

The export to June, 15th as per Customs Returns, stands thus :—

By Way of Shanghai

	Hankow Tea.	Kiukiang Tea.	Re-exports
Season 1916 X 17	2,237,731 lbs.	1,956,824	lbs.
„ 1915 X 16	5,724,140 „	3,02?,673	„
„ 1914 X 15	6,696,843 „	3,552,864	„

Via Shanghai,	Total 1916-17.	Total 1915-16.	Total 1914-15.
To Great Britain	975,113 lbs.	3,906,472 lbs.	3,820,999 lbs.
„ United States and Canada.	477,313 „	994,413 „	1,886,283 „
„ Continent	51,667 „	25,999 „	2,113,513 „
„ Russia in Europe	471,987 „	1,192, 83 „	284,472 „
„ do via North	897,088 „	1,514,572 „	637,269 „
„ Shanghai	688,761 „	359,613 „	438,172 „

Direct,	U.S. & Canada.	Gr. Britain.	Continent.	Russia in Asia.	Russia in Europe.
1916.	... lbs.	... lbs.	... lbs.	3,408,508 lbs.	1,017,672 lbs.
1915.	... „	2,000 „	... „	4,57?,163 „	1,780,620 „
1914.	107,203 „	1,640,419 „	360,019 „	6,951,052 „	4,800,535 „

Hankow Export Market

Hankow, June 14.—The following returns have been compiled under the direction of the General Chamber of Commerce :—

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export.

	Prices Nominal	Per picul Tls.	Week ended June, 8 Piculs
Cowhides, Best selected....		59.00	6,442
„ Seconds.....		49.00	
Buffalo hides, No.1 10-60 lbs		—	620
„ 2 10-60 „		—	
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white color, average 2lbs.		—	—
50% short, 30% med. and 20% long hair: ....(Pieces)		—	—
White China Grass, Wuchang &-or Poochi (Hemp or Ramie		13.50	—
„ Sinshan and-or Chayu „ „		—	2,206
Green China Grass, Szechuen.....		—	
Jute (Abutilon)		4.00	
White Vegetable Tallow 51° titre.....		12.50	163
Green Vegetable Tallow, 52° titre.....		10.40	
Animal Tallow.....		14.50	1,238
Gallnuts, Usual shape		23.58	288
„ Plum „		30.00	
Cotton Lihoo		17.00	9,782
„ Shansi		20.00	
Black Bristles, Riffings 2½" 2¾" 3" 3½" 3¾" 3¾" 4"			
10 10 10 10 10 10 6		105.50	87
4½" 4¾" 4¾" 5" 5½" 5¾" 6"			
6 6 6 3 1 1 ½ ½%—100%			
Sesamum Seed, White			
„ „ Yellow			
„ „ Red		4.15	25,278
„ „ Black			
Yellow Beans.....		1.80	
*Broad Beans		1.40	7,942
Sesamum Seed Oil.....		8.30	8
Groundnuts (with shells)		—	—
„ (shelled)		—	1,246
Groundnut Oil		7.80	—
Wood Oil		10.70	10,757
Tea Oil.....		8.50	135
Bean Oil.....		7.40	3,401
Rape Oil.....		8.75	—

*Quantities include Beans of all kinds.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.....	$755 B.
Chartered.....	£52
Russo-Asiatic.....	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.....	2 B.
Cathay, pref.....	6 S.
Marine Insurances	
Canton.....	$400
North China.....	170 S.
Union of Canton.....	$945
Yangtsze.....	$250 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire.....	$156.
Hongkong Fire.....	$375.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.....	
Indo-China Def.....	Tls. 128
"Shell".....	97s.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 14¾ B.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 50
Kochien.....	Tls. 19 S.
Mining	
Kaiping.....	Tls. 12 S.
Oriental Cons.....	33s. 6d.
Philippine.....	Tls. 2 S.
Raub.....	Tls. 2.90 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock.....	$119 B.
Shanghai Dock.....	Tls. 75½ Sa.
New Eng. Works.....	Tls. 9 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf.....	Tls. 82 B.
Hongkong Wharf.....	$81.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land...	Tls. 95 B.
China Land.....	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 95.
Weihaiwei Land.....	Tls. 8
Central Stores.....	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.)..	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.).	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo.....	Tls. 137½ B.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 105 B.
International.....	Tls. 65 B.
International Pref.....	Tls. 76.
Laou-kung-mow.....	Tls. 62½ B.
Oriental.....	Tls. 32½ B.
Shanghai Cotton.....	Tls. 91½ B.
Kung Yik.....	Tls. 13½ B.
Yangtszepoo.....	Tls. 5 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.....	Tls. 106.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y...	$95 N.
Butler Tile.....	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill.....	Tls. 8 S.
China Sugar.....	$113 B.
Green Island.....	$9.30.
Langkats.....	Tls. 27 Sa.
Major Bros.....	Tls.
Shanghai Sumatra.....	Tls. 130 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holts.....	Tls. 16 B.
Llewellyn.....	$80.
Lane, Crawford.....	$92.
Moutrie.....	$35
Watson.....	$7.60.
Weeks.....	$16.90.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma.....	Tls. 13¾.
Amherst.....	Tls. 1¾.
Anglo-Java.....	Tls. 10.70 B.
Anglo-Dutch.....	Tls. 5¾ B.
Ayer Tawah.....	Tls. 35 S.
Batu Anam 1913.....	Tls. 1.80 S.
Bukit Toh Alang.....	Tls. 5½.
Bute.....	Tls. 1.90.
Chemor United.....	Tls. 2.05 S.
Chempedak.....	Tls. 14.
Cheng.....	Tls. 3¼ B.
Consolidated.....	Tls. 3.00 B.
Dominion.....	Tls. 12¾ B.
Gula Kalumpong.....	Tls. 8¾ B.
Java Consolidated.....	Tls. 21 B.
Kamunting.....	Tls. 7½ B.
Kapala.....	Tls. 1 B.
Kapayang.....	Tls. 20.
Karan.....	Tls. 15½ Sa.
Kota Bahroes.....	Tls. 11.80 B.
Kroewoek Java.....	Tls. 19¾ S.
Padang.....	Tls. 17.
Pengkalan Durian.....	Tls. 11¾.
Permata.....	Tls. 5½ S.
Repah.....	Tls. 1.45.
Samagaga.....	Tls. 1.22½.
Seekee.....	Tls. 7½ B.
Semambu.....	Tls. 1.85.
Senawang.....	Tls. 18 B.
Shanghai Klebang.....	Tls. 1.20 S.
Shanghai Malay.....	Tls. 7¼ B.
S'hai Malay-Pref.....	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang.....	Tls. 1.90 B.
Sungala.....	Tls. 1¾ B.
Sungei Duri.....	Tls. 13¼.
Sua Manggis.....	Tls. 6.
S'hai Kelantan.....	Tls. 1.15.
Shanghai Seremban ..	Tls. 1.10 B.
Taiping.....	Tls. 3
Tanah Merah.....	Tls. 9½.
Tebong.....	Tls. 27.
Ulobri.....	Tls. 2.60.
Ziangbe.....	Tls. 6 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber....	Tls. 105 B.
Culty Dairy.....	Tls. 13 S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb....	42 N.
Shanghai Trams.....	Tls. 83 B.
Shanghai Gas.....	Tls. 22 B.
Horse Bazaar.....	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury.....	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone.....	Tls. 88.
S'hai Waterworks.....	Tls. 270 B.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales B., Buyers

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road
Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for June 19 was 109 tons."

Superfluous and Harmful To Reopen Peace Discussion German Chancellor States

Allies Sneered at Earlier Offer, Now Germany 'Must, Shall and Wants to Continue Fight to Victory'

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service) Berlin, June 16.—The Deutscher Ueberseedienst reports: — The Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, unexpectedly addressed the Reichstag during the third reading of the budget. He commented upon the present military and diplomatic situation, upon the echo which the last German declarations about peace possibilities had found at home and abroad, as well as upon the attitude taken by the German parties in this matter.

The Chancellor began:

"Six months ago, on December 9, I spoke about our willingness to conclude peace on the basis of the military situation. I could afford to do so, in the confidence that the military situation would further develop in our favor. Events have justified this confidence.

"Further progress has been made and today we are stronger on all fronts than before. If I have declared, in consideration of this development, that we were ready for peace, there is today no reason for me to regret my utterances, even if our offers have failed with our enemies.

"In the critical days of July, 1914, every statesman had the duty before God, before his country and before his own conscience to leave nothing untried which might tend towards the preservation of an honorable peace. In the same spirit, after a successful defense, we shall leave nothing untried which might tend to shorten the awful sufferings of the peoples in Europe which are standing in this conflagration.

Must Accept German War Map

"Later on, I told the American newspapermen that peace negotiations could be brought to a conclusion only if conducted by the leading statesmen on the basis of the military situation, such as shown by any war map. This has been refused by our enemies.

"They do not want to recognize the war map. They hope to be able to improve upon it. In the meantime, other changes have taken place on the war map, but all in our favor.

"We have entered on this map the capitulation of the British army at Kut-el-Amara, the French defeat before Verdun, the failure of the Russian offensive in March, the powerful offensive of our allies against Italy, the increased strength of our lines at Salonica and we all have witnessed during the last days the sea battle off Jutland with rejoicing hearts. Thus, the war map has been changed again.

"But the enemy wish to close their eyes against these facts. Therefore, we must, we shall and we want to continue the fight to final victory. We have done our duty to open an avenue for peace. The enemy have sneered and refused. Therefore, any further discussion of peace, such as begun by us, is superfluous and harmful.

Belittle Central Powers' Strength

"Some statesmen in Britain and others have tried to feel our nation's pulse and to belittle our strength by asserting they could perceive inner disputes and particularistic tendences. They are all wrapped in strange ideas.

"If they do not wish to deceive themselves, they must have felt how strongly the heart of the German people beats. There is no foreign influence which could shake our unity in the least."

The Chancellor then spoke about party strife during the war and declared that, notwithstanding existing differences of opinion, all members of the Reichstag had, in fact, avoided all personal animosity. The Chancellor announced that he would use his influence to decrease as much as possible the censorship in questions only loosely connected with actual warfare.

He then criticised the pamphlets recently published for private circulation. Some of them had appeared even anonymously. One of the pamphlets had declared that Germany could have avoided the war with Japan if Germany had given a loan to Japan. This has been, as the Chancellor stated, refuted long ago.

Others have made objections against the negotiations with Britain before the war. These he would like to ask: "What was the position of Germany?" France and Russia were united by an inseparable alliance. In one of these countries, a strong party clamored for revanche, in the other influential circles worked for expansion and pushed the war.

Negotiations With Britain

He had, therefore, tried to come to an understanding with Britain, in order to check the Russian expansion party and the French revanche party. "I have made this attempt and I am not ashamed of it, even if it has failed. Whoever looks upon this as a crime, after having witnessed this world's catastrophe of nearly two years duration, with its hecatombs of human sacrifices; who, in view of this, still criticises my attempts, may answer for his attitude before God. Calmly, I await my judgment."

The Chancellor then objected in most striking terms against the pan-Germanistic movement, which is carried on mostly by pamphlets circulated secretly. In answer to the accusations contained therein he wished to say: "The best result of the war will be that, naturally, there will be no more difference between national parties and others. My hope in this regard is unshakeable."

The Chancellor then emphasized the national union of all parties and said: "I see the whole nation wrestling in a gigantic heroism for our future. Our sons and brothers, united in firm comradeship, are struggling together. They all have the same love for home, no matter whether it is an estate or only a place where the man earns his living by the work of his hands.

"The sacred fire of love for their homes strengthens their hearts and thus they brave thousandfold dangers and suffer death. I believe in our nation, I love our nation and I trust as firmly as rocks that we shall go on fighting and gain the victory as we have fought until now and been victorious over our enemies. But everything is still at stake.

Admits There Are Privations

"We neither fear death nor the devil, not even the devil of hunger which they wish to send into our country. Such men as fight at the front at Verdun, such men as are fighting under Field Marshal von Hindenburg, as well as our brave sailors who have shown Albion that the rats do bite, they all are sons of a race that can also stand privations. The privations are hard—I say this calmly and openly also for abroad—but we can stand them and also in this fight we are making good progress.

"The grace of Heaven makes a good crop growing on our fields. The enemy err if they count on our economic breakdown. And our young navy, on the first of June, corrected with imposing cyphers other miscalculations. But this victory shall not make us grandiloquent.

"By it, Britain has not yet been defeated, but this victory is for us a premonitory sign of our future, when Germany, also on the seas, will conquer for herself and, therewith, for all small nations, full equality of rights and lasting freedom of the ocean, which is now blocked by Britain's tyranny. This is the searchlight which on June 1st our fleet directed into the future."

The Chancellor, during this speech, was interrupted by frequent and enthusiastic applause and general approval. When he had finished, almost the whole house applauded and the public present in the galleries joined the applause, which was repeatedly renewed. The party leaders then expressed their standpoint on the declarations of the Chancellor.

Party Leaders' Criticisms

First the leader of the Catholic party, Spahn, in the name of his party agreed with the Chancellor's criticism of the anonymous pamphlets circulated secretly and carrying on a jingoistic agitation.

Then the Socialist member, Gradnauer, declared that the German nation knew the Chancellor had done everything to avert the war. Gradnauer announced that the Socialist party will support the new war credits bill and said: "Our attitude is dictated by the vital interests of our country. We know that the war, from its beginning, was a fight for the existence of our country." Gradnauer stated that President Wilson's services for peace would be welcomed warmly in Germany, if tendered in an impartial spirit.

The leader of National Liberals, Dr. Bassermann, agreed to the remarks of the Chancellor that the differences of opinion regarding the submarine policy had never taken a personal character in Parliament. He said it would be necessary to await how far President Wilson would succeed in winning Germany for the sake of peace.

Prevented Break With U.S.

The representative of the Progressive party, Dr. Payer, emphasised also that the Chancellor had left nothing undone to hinder the outbreak of the war. The German nation would always appreciate the Chancellor's activities in this direction. It also owed thanks to the Chancellor that he had prevented a break with the United States.

In the name of the Conservatives, Count Westarp criticised the utterances of the Chancellor in the question of the secretly circulated pamphlets and in his attitude towards President Wilson.

The Chancellor replied by pointing out that he had only mentioned a small number of secretly circulated pamphlets, but that their number had been legion and added: "Count Westarp's statement, made in the name of his political friends, referred to the peace mediation of President Wilson. I only can state that I have also read in the papers that President Wilson intends even today to act as peace mediator and have read that the British press energetically declines such mediation. But I have never received an official word that President Wilson really intends to mediate for peace. Therefore, this question has absolutely no actuality."

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Peking
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouvernour Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy [Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-	Saigon
Calcutta	Lumpur	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Shanghai
Colombo	Lyons	Singapore
Foochow	Malacca	Sourabaya
Hankow	Manila	Tientsin
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Iloilo	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	 1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun (Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Tientsin
	Hongkong	Tsingtau
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny (Dairen) o-A		

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .....U.S. $3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided
Profits .....U.S. 4,210,000
U.S. $7,460,000

London Bankers:
National Bank of England.
Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the world.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	„	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	„	20,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers.
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9753

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking
Authorized Capital ...$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital ... 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00
Liabilities $10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Valdivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.
March 10, 1916.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the followng rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital. Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital. . . . Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912

Authorised Capital ....H. $2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up
Capital .....H. $1,357,850
Reserve Fund ..... H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

All of Central Italy Is Shaken by Earthquake

A Succession of Shocks Night And Day—No Casualties Yet Reported

Rome, May 17.—The vast region in Central Italy extending from Aquila, through the Abruzzi provinces, to Perugia, Pesaro, Forli and to Ferrara, on the North, and including the Republic of San Marino, has been shaken by an earthquake, the shocks having been repeated many times last night and throughout today. So far as is at present known, there were no casualties, but details reaching here are still meager. At Pesaro some houses were damaged.

The present disturbance is considered part of the seismic movement of which the the greatest development was the earthquake of January, 1915, when thousands of persons were killed in Avezzano, which lies directly south of Aquila.

In that region the shocks have continued ever since. They are estimated to have numbered about 600, but most of them have been so slight as to be registered only by instruments.

∴ ∴ AMUSEMENTS ∴ ∴

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for June 21st and 22nd.

"THE NEW EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"
THE GREAT MYSTERY FILM SERIAL.
Featuring Pearl White, Arnold Daly and Edwin Arden.
TONIGHT showing 16th and 17th Episodes, entitled:
"THE PIRATE OF THE AIR"
and
"THE TWO ELAINES"
Four Reels of the most fascinating Serial ever produced.

PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES.
Depicting latest events of interest. President Poincare inspects the new heavy rapid firing artillery.

"PEN LAUGHS"
Comic Cartoon

"THE SNARING OF WIFFLES"
Comic scene by J. B. Turique.

LYCEUM THEATRE

RETURN VISIT OF
THE
Humphrey Bishop
LONDON STAR CO.

Commencing
Monday, June 26th
to
Saturday, July 1st

Booking opens Thursday

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

10176

LYCEUM THEATRE

Friday and Saturday,
23rd and 24th June

"The Seventh Wife"
A Musical Comedy
by
The Officers and Crew
of
U. S. S. Brooklyn

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VICTORIA THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 21st & 22nd June, 1916

"COWBOY EXPLOITS"
Interesting

"Love's Intrigue"
In 4 Parts

"ACCORDING TO SENIORITY"
Vitagraph, Comedy

"HAT AND HAPPINESS"
Universal Comedy

"A LUCKY LEAP"
Keystone Comedy

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 21st and 22nd June, 1916

"THE LADY BLACK"
Comedy

"THE TWO CONSCIENCES"
Drama in three parts

"SOME ACTORS"
Comic

"SPECIAL WAR GRAPHIC"

"ONE, TWO, THREE"
Comedy

"MABEL AND FATTY'S WASH DAY"
Keystone Comedy

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME
for Wednesday and Thursday
21st and 22nd June, 1916

"LAST OF THE OLD MILL"
A Powerful Drama in Two Parts.

"THE TWO BATTLES"
A Highly Amusing Comedy

"POLIDOR AS FASHIONABLE WAITER"
A Funny And Very Laughable Comic

"DRIVER OF DEADWOOD COACH"
Highly Interesting Comedy
Also Several Other First Class Comedies

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The Labour of other Charities is divided among many associations, but this charity stands alone—the defender of defenceless dumb animals.

Those desirous of becoming members of the Society, the annual subscription to which is $2, will greatly oblige by forwarding same to undersigned, c/o Sun Insurance Office.

D. V. WANOSTROCHT,
Actlng Hon. Secretary & Treasurer.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 26	..	New York via Panama	St. Bede	Br.	Dodwell
" 27	..	Tacoma	Manila maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 28	..	San Francisco etc.	Hazel Dollar	Am.	Dollar & Co.
July 2	10.30*	Seattle, Wash.	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 2	P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co.
" 4	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 5	..	Tacoma	Nanking maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 12	..	New York via Panama	Toyooka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 14	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 16	noon	Seattle, Wash.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 21	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 22	..	Boston & New York	Mumcaster Castle	Br.	Dodwell
" 24	noon	Seattle, Wash.	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sept 8	P.M.	San Fancisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

June 22	4.00*	Moji, Kobe	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 22	D.L.	Moji, Kobe etc.	Namsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 23	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 24	4.00*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakuai maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July 4	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 4	P.M.	Moji, Kobe etc.	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
" 18	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Polynesien	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 21	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

June 22	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Eurybates	Br.	B. & S.
" 22	3.00	Marseilles via Suez	Magellan	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 25	9.30*	Marseilles via Suez	Nyanza	Br.	P. & O.
" 27	..	Marseilles, London	Carmarthenshire	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July 1	..	London, Marseilles via Cape	Kashima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 5	D.L.	London via Cape	Antilochus	Br.	B. & S.
" 5	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 10	D.L.	London via Cape	Priam	Br.	B. & S.
" 10	9.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nellore	Br.	P. & O.
" 15	..	London, etc via Cape	Mishima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 18	D.L.	London via Cape	Phemius	Br.	B. & S.
" 19	P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 23	P.M.	London, etc via Cape	Suwa maru	Jad.	N. Y. K.
" 24	9.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

June 21	D.L.	Swatow	Wosang	Br.	B. & S.
" 21	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
" 22	A.M.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 22	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 22	P.M.	Hongkong	Persia maru	Jap	A. T. Co.
" 22	..	Takao, Formosa	Keelung maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 23	P.M.	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 25	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
" 27	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
July 4	..	Hongkong	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

June 22	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
" 22	D.L.	Antung	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
" 22	D.L.	Newchwang, Antung	Yunnan	Br.	B. & S.
" 23	D.L.	Tientsin, Direct	Kwangping	Br.	K. M. A.
" 23	3.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 23	4.00	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 24	D.L.	Newchwang	Paoting	Br.	B. & S.
" 24	D.L.	Haichow, Eching	Kwangse	Br.	B. & S.
" 25	D.L.	Chinwangtao	Burrumbeet	Br.	K. M. A.
" 27	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

June 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 21	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
" 21	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 22	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 23	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 23	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
" 23	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 24	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
" 25	M.N.	do	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 26	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 26	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 27	M.N.	do	Sulwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 27	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
June 20	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co	KLYW
June 20	Japan	Wakasa maru		Jap.	N. Y. K.	
June 20	Dalny	Keelung maru	1085	Jap.	N. K. K.	
June 20	Hankow	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N. K. K.	LPDW
June 20	Hankow	Kiangwah	2321	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
June 20	Hankow etc.	Kiangyu	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 20	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.
" 20	Hankow etc.	Tafoo maru	1764	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 20	Chefoo, Newchwang	Anping	1159	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
" 20	Seattle	Itsukushima maru	2809	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 20	Japan	Yawata maru	2130	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 20	Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonshing	1388	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 20	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinming	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 20	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	1263	Br.	B. & S.
" 20	Dairen	Sakaki maru	1346	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 20	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	S.M.S.N. Co

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
June 20	Hankow etc.	Luenyi	1735	Br.	B. & S.
" 20	Hankow etc.	Tuckwo	2355	Br.	J. M. & Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
10 D.	June 15	Cruise	Ajax	Am Aux.	800		80	Lundberg
2 H	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	500	Day
P 4 O B I	June 5	Cruise	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	17	293	Fewel
Y T P D	June 3	Cruise	Palos	Am g-b.				Cake

**Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron.
Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.
The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangkwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Talee Maru, Captain T. Honjo, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Thursday, June 22 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.— The Co.'s Str. Tachi Maru, Captain Y. Matsumoto, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Friday, June 23 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Taishun, Capt. O. Westerlund will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Captain K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on 22nd inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, will be despatched on Thursday, June 22. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping will leave on Friday, June 23. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration chartered s.s. Burrumbeet will leave on Sunday, June 25. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, N. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Friday, July 21, 1916. Passengers booked to all, points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Friday, July 21, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Chefoo on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Shangtung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Namsang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Saturday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Kwongsang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Tydeus left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday

The T.K.K. s.s. Persia Maru for Hongkong may be expected to arrive at Woosung at 6 a.m. tomorrow.

The P. and O. s.s. Nellore probably leaves Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday morning, the 23rd instant.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Chefoo tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Sulwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The M.M. s.s. Magellan left Kobe for Shanghai on Monday, June 19 at 7 p.m., and may be expected to arrive at Woosung tomorrow at 4 a.m. and at Shanghai (M.M. Co. Lower Buoys) on the same day at 5 a.m.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Phemius left Hongkong for Shanghai on Monday.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services', s.s. Monteagle arrived at Kobe at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, the 19th instant, sailed for Moji at midnight on Tuesday, the 20th, and is due to arrive at the latter port at 6 p.m. today.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Hakuai Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Monday, and may be expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. wharf today about 6 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for Japan ports on Saturday, June 24.

The N.Y.K. European line s.s. Suwa Maru, with mails left Hongkong for Shanghai on Monday, and may be expected to arrive at the Wayside wharf tomorrow about 5 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for Kobe on Friday, June 23.

The C.M. s.s. Toonan, left Newchwang for Amony on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Chefoo for Shanghai on Monday.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	USA
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMEW
June 1	Amoy	Chiyuen	2111	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 19	Antung	Chungking	1311	Bri.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Apr 14	Hongkong	Elesabeth	4131	Nor.	Wallem & Co.	B. IV
June 19	Japan	Eurybates		Br.	B. & S.	BV
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
June 19	Chefoo	Fengtien	1073	Br.	B. & S.	CNGW
May 30	Foochow	Hsinkong	1267	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 18	Hankow	Hanping	981	Chi.	H.Y.P.I. & Co	HYPW
Apr 22	Hongkong	Kwanglee	4681	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
May 23	Hankow	Kiuling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
May 26	Hankow	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 15	New York	Kioto	4020	Jap.	M. B. K.	SOCW
June 16	Wenchow	Kwangchi	1205	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 19	Japan	Kumano maru	3154	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
June 19	Hankow	Kiangkwan	1450	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 19	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	1244	Br.	K. M. A.	KMAW
June 19	Hankow	Luenyi	1735	Br.	B. & S.	ONCW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
June 2	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
June 7	Hankow	Meian	461	Am.	S. Oil Co.	HYPW
June 19	Hankow	Nanyang maru	1968	Jap.	N. K. K.	NYKW
May 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	9 p
June 19	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
July 60	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int D W
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	S VIII
Dec 16	Yangtse	Shuhsun	495	Chi.	S. N. Co	KNDW
June 16	New York	St. Bede	3139	Br.	Dodwell	PWW
June 18	Japan	Sapporo maru	1537	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	
June 17	Hankow	Tseangtah	475	Br.	C. I. & E.L. Co.	10 p
June 18	Hankow	Tehhsing	968	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
June 18	Hankow	Tuckwo	2355	Br.	J. M. & Co.	HW
June 19	Hongkong	Taishun	1216	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 19	Hongkong	Wosang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
June 19	Hongkong	Yingchow	1216	Br.	B. & S.	WTW

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangwah from Hankow:—Mrs. Koenig and child, Mrs. Garrot, Mrs. McComas, Mr. White, Mr. Brown.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Sinkiang for Hongkong:—Mr., Mrs. and Miss Thompson, and Miss Roberts. For Canton:—Mr. E. Essig.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow for Weihaiwei:—Mr. and Mrs. Clark and 2 children, Mrs. C. H. Butler and child, Mrs. A. K. Davies, Mrs. Harston, Mrs. Reynolds and five children, Mrs. Wynne, Mrs. A. E. Campbell, and Master H. Wavell. For Tientsin:—Mrs. and 2 Misses Morton, and Mr. Watson. For Chefoo:—Mr. E. F. and Miss Tatun.

Per I.-C. s.s. Koonshing for Tientsin, Messrs. J. M. Collins, H. C. Lowick and R M. Henderson. For Chefoo:—Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Seville.

Per Geddest Co', s.s. Tehhsing for Kiukiang:—Mrs. W. B. Burke, and Miss Peacock. From Nanking to Kiukiang:—Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Hood, Mrs. and Miss Cochran and 2 children, D. P. S. Evans Jr. and party.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinkong for Tientsin:—Mrs. Stelmann and 2 children.

Per I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo for Wuhu:—Mr. F. Goddard. For Kiukiang, Mrs. G. Lion, Dr. W. W. and Mrs. Peter and child, and Mr. C. G. Sterret. For Hankow:—Mr. I. S. Vernon.

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the T.K.K. s.s. Persia Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

The tender Whangpoo conveying departing passengers and mails to the M.M. s.s. Magellan will leave the Co.'s jetty at 3 p.m. punctually.

Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited
Trans-Pacific Lines

To
Canada, U. S. & Europe.
(Subject to Change)

Monteagle	July	4
Empress of Russia		14
Empress of Japan....	July	28
Empress of Asia	Aug.	11
Monteagle	Sept.	2
Empress of Russia ..	Sept.	8
Empress of Japan ...	Sept.	22
Empress of Asia	Oct.	6
Empress of Russia ..	Nov.	3

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To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July	21
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Aug.	18
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct.	7
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov.	4
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec.	22

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S. "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	July	11
" "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Aug.	8
" "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept.	26
" "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Oct.	24
" "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Dec.	12

Fran Nagasagi to Manila

S.S. "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July	2
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July	30
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept.	16
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct.	14
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec.	9

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Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.
RETURN PORTION of round trip Trans-Pacific passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver to Shanghai will be honored by this Company to San Francisco, or vice versa.
For further information, rates of passage money and freight, apply to
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PROPOSED SAILINGS

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JULY 2. SEPT. 8. NOV. 14.

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FOR HONGKONG
AUG. 26. NOV. 1.

G. J. PETROCELLI. FRT. AND PASS. AGENT
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MR. C.T. WANG DECIDES TO RE-ENTER POLITICS

Former Vice Speaker of Senate Has Done Fine Work For Y. M. C. A.

Mr. C. T. Wang, the noted Chinese orator and Y.M.C.A. worker, has decided to re-enter politics again. This is the welcome news that has just been given out. His co-workers will give him a reception on Saturday when there will be a presentation that will bear witness of his popularity.

Mr. Wang is a native of Chekiang. He graduated from the Peiyang University in 1900. For some time after his graduation he was a teacher in the Anglo-Chinese College at Tientsin and later on at the Changsha High School. Then he went to Japan and studied four years, at the same time serving as a Y.M.C.A., secretary. Later on he crossed to America and spent three years in one of the large universities.

He played an important part in the revolution of 1911. At Wuchang when the first provisional military government was proclaimed he was made the Chief of Diplomatic Affairs under General, now President, Li Yuan-hung. He was Acting Minister of Commerce and Industry in Mr. Tong Shao-yi's Cabinet.

When the first Parliament assembled, Mr. Wang was a Senator from Chekiang. Eventually he was elected Vice Speaker of the Senate. He was often the center of the storm during the days when the forced dissolution of Parliament was approaching. But he remained in his chair until November 4, 1913, when the dissolution Mandate was issued.

For several days Mr. Wang was unable to leave the capital. His safety was endangered. However, through the efforts of several foreign friends he succeeded in eluding the authorities and came down to Shanghai. Since then he has served as General Secretary of the National Committee, Y.M.C.A., and his work in that capacity will serve as a lasting monument to him. The success of the republican movement and the death of Yuan Shih-k'ai give him the opportunity again to serve his country.

'THE SEVENTH WIFE'

The Lyceum is being utilized daily by the Brooklyn "Seventh Wife" troupe; the players are very much in earnest and are rounding out in good form. Messrs. Kruger and Sweeney are the mainstays of the songsters and Mr. R. Powell is leader of the "down and outs"; he suffered an accident recently in executing a difficult part, but insists on lending to the stage the charm of his presence.

Boilermaker Surival as "Hassim," may yet have to be discarded in order to preserve the equanimity of the troupe. They cannot seem to get used to his antics and the "girls" giggle at most unseemly times.

"Paprika" grows more charming with every rehearsal. The "pirates" look every man the part and what with the salty old "Capt. Pegleg" stumping about and "fifteen men on a dead man's chest," etc., one is carried away to the realness of Robert Louis Stevenson's famous "Treasure Island." And let us not forget the mascots of the show; these consist of three dogs, one cat, and twelve small ducks!

Booking is open at Moutrie's for the performances next Friday and Saturday evenings.

Turks Driving Greeks From Trebizond Area

Armed Resistance Offered; Some Ejected By Force And Property Confiscated

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, June 18.—It is reliably reported from Constantinople that the Turks are driving the Greeks out from the districts west of Trebizond, on the pretext of saving them from the dangers of a Russian invasion.

Many of the Greeks refused to move and were driven away by force and their property confiscated. Some offered armed resistance.

Police Know Loafers Who Killed Officer

Clubbed and Stabbed With Chisel When Helping Friend To Collect Debt

An inquest was held at the Mixed Court, yesterday, over the death of Chinese police constable No. 1218, who was murdered on Ward Road Monday. The constable was off duty and in plain clothes at the time. Detective Sergeant Dunne testified that the officer was engaged in trying to collect a debt of $7 for a friend when he was set upon and fatally stabbed.

Tong Sung-loong, a carpenter, was the friend with whom the constable went to collect the money. Toong said that he and the policeman had been boys together though Monday was the first day they had met for seven or eight years. Tong had $7 wages coming to him from a subcontractor and he and the constable went to collect it. There were three loafers with the foreman when the two came up and asked for the money. The three loafers told the constable that the debt was none of his business. The constable answered that he was going to collect the money and that started the fight.

One of the loafers struck the constable over the head with a club and another stabbed him many times with a chisel. The foreman and Tong went up and tried to save the constable. They were also attacked and injured before the three murderers took to their heels and escaped. The constable was taken to St. Luke's Hospital where he died soon afterward.

The verdict was that death was due to blows and stab wounds made by men whose names were given to the court.

'YOU COULD DO NO MORE' KING GEORGE TELLS NAVY

Showed Exemplary Patience In Two Years' Wait; Added Page To Glorious Traditions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 19.—The King left London on the 13th and returned yesterday morning, having inspected the whole Grand Fleet in the interval and visited the wounded in hospital at Queensferry and Edinburgh.

His Majesty addressed representative units on parade as follows:

"You waited for nearly two years with the most exemplary patience for an opportunity of engaging the enemy's fleet. I understand how trying this period was and how great was your relief when you knew, on May 31, that the enemy had been sighted.

"Unfavorable weather and the approach of darkness prevented a complete result, but you did everything possible in the circumstances. You drove the enemy to their harbors, inflicted very severe losses and added another page to the glorious traditions of the British navy. You could do no more. I thank you for your splendid work."

At the conclusion of his visit, King George sent a message to Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, saying: "The name of the British navy was never higher in the eyes of their fellow-countrymen. Good luck and God speed. May your future efforts be blessed with complete success."

Obituary

Gen. Sir A. H. Schindler

Reuter's Service.

London, June 18.—The death is announced of General Sir A. Houtum Schindler, C.I.E., of the Persian army.

HUNGRY HOLLAND

Women Demonstrate in Amsterdam At High Food Prices

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, June 19.—A large procession, mainly women, demonstrated today against the high prices of food. The Telegraaf states that the police have prohibited street demonstrations.

News Brevities

Another local firm to adopt the daylight saving plan is Messrs. Heffer and Co., silk merchants. Many others, including the China Import and Export Lumber Co., are making plans to test the scheme, beginning July 1.

* * *

A preliminary hearing of the charges against M. Rincon and E. E. Barretto was begun, yesterday, in the United States Consular Court. The accused are Filipinos who were brought back from Peking on a warrant charging them with having obtained $1,500 worth of jewelry and merchandise in Shanghai by means of worthless checks. Mr. J. W. Rice appeared for the defendants. He secured a postponement of the hearing. It is said that Rincon is the son of a wealthy Manila banker and that his fellow prisoner formerly was a lieutenant in the island constabulary. Rincon's bail was fixed at $500 and Barretto's at $1,000.

* * *

There will be a Council Meeting of the Engineering Society of China at 12 noon on Friday, at the Shanghai Club.

* * *

Through train service for summer vacationists has been opened between Shanghai and Kon Tsen Chiao. Trains leave the Shanghai South Station at 8 and 8.55 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. Between Kon Tsen Chiao and Sanjaopoo launch service has been established running on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The trip from Shanghai to the mountain top can be made in 14 hours. It is expected that traffic will soon demand the inauguration of daily launch service.

* * *

The Eastern News Agency (Japanese) reports that the six Chinese banks in Mukden closed their doors recently, but, having had help from the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, lately, they have re-started business.

Large German Sausaeg Works Are Burnt Out

Hein's Factory at Halberstadt Gutted; Supposed Act Of An Incendiary

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, June 19.—The Kiel Gazette states that Hein's sausage factory and meat-curing establishment at Halberstadt, one of the largest in Germany, which is principally engaged on army contracts, has been gutted by fire. Two million pounds of tinned meat and enormous quantities of stored meat have been destroyed. Incendiarism is suspected and a reward has been offered for the perpetrators.

J. J. Astor to Marry Into Peer's Family

Engaged to Lord Minto's Daughter; He Is Now Captain In Life Guards

Reuter's Service.

London, June 18.—The engagement is announced of Lady Charles Mercer-Nairne, a daughter of the Earl of Minto and Captain the Hon. J. J. Astor, of the Life Guards.

GIVE MISS OLLERDESSEN INDEMNITY OF TLS. 2,500

Also Allowed Tls. 484 Expenses In Collision Case; Mr. Sennet to Pay Costs

Miss E. Ollerdessen secured damages against Mr. M. Sennet, the jeweler, by a decision of the French Consular Court yesterday as a result of the injuries sustained in being thrown from a ricsha by the defendant's motor car. The successful plaintiff was represented by Mr. L. D. Lemiere. Mr. G. D. Musso appeared for Mr. Sennet.

The court allowed Miss Ollerdessen Tls. 484 for hospital bills, medical expenses, dentist fees and injuries to clothing. She was allowed Tls. 2,500 indemnity. The court ordered that the defendant pay costs of the trial and that the money deposited as security by the plaintiff be returned to her. Damages asked were Tls. 10,000.

The case was heard by M. Danjou, judge and two assessors, M. Gaillard and M. Jasson.

Crown Prince's Losses To End of Last Month Estimated at 415,000

Verdun Attack Had Cost Him 370,000 Halfway Through May; Another Rush Halted

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 19.—It is authoritatively announced on indisputable evidence that the German losses at Verdun up to May 15th totalled 370,000 and it is estimated that their total losses up to the 31st of last month totalled 415,000.

Paris, June 19.—The official communique issued this afternoon reported: A German attack north of Hill 321 was repulsed by our fire. The enemy bombarded the southern slopes of Mort Homme and the region of Chattancourt. We replied effectively with curtain-fire.

Two of our air-squadrons bombed the barracks and railway-station at Vouzieres.

London, June 18.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports: There was much flying, yesterday, owing to better weather and a marked increase in hostile aerial activity. One British machine was attacked on reconnaissance by eight enemy machines and drove two of them down into the enemy's lines.

There were, altogether, thirty combats in the air, but no other decisive results. Otherwise, the last twenty-four hours have been quiet.

Germans Again Win Back Thiaumont Advance Work

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, June 15.—Western theater.—On several places of the German front, between the Franco-Belgian frontier and the Somme, the artillery and patrols have been very active.

On the left bank of the Meuse, infantry fighting took place during the night for the advanced positions of the trenches on the southern slope of Mort Homme.

On the right bank of the Meuse, the French, after several hours' preparation through artillery, made an attack which failed before the German positions in the forest of Thiaumont. A small trench of the furthest advanced German line, which had been taken by the French, was cleared of the enemy during the night.

The air-attack on the military depots at Bar-le-Duc has been repeated. A French biplane fell down in the fire of the German anti-aircraft guns and was smashed.

In the section Dezange-La Grade, south of Chateau Salins, Lieutenant Wintzens brought down his sixth and Lieutenant Hohndorf his fifth aeroplane. The crew of one of them was found dead.

In the evening of June 16th, it was observed that the wreck of a biplane, shot down in an aerial fight, was burning, north-east of the forest of Heasse.

New Italian Cabinet Combines all Parties

Most Vigorous Prosecution Of Hostilities Is Now Said To Be Ensured

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, June 19.—The Cabinet has been constituted. It includes: Signor Boselli, Premier; Baron Sonnino, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Signor Colosimo, Minister for the Colonies; General Morrone, Minister for War; Admiral Corsi, Minister for Marine; Signor Bissolati, the Socialist leader, no portfolio.

It represents all parties and ensures a most vigorous conduct of the war.

COMPROMISE SATISFIES BELFAST NATIONALISTS

Recognise in Lloyd George's Proposals Basis for Provisional Settlement

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 19.—The Belfast Nationalists have passed a resolution that Mr. Lloyd George's proposals afford a basis for a provisional settlement.

MR. GRANT JONES RAPS NEWSPAPER CRITICISMS OF OPIUM CAMPAIGN

Further Calls Inspector a Fool For Withdrawing Watch From Suspected Store

In the Mixed Court yesterday Mr. Grant Jones, British assessor, referred in barbed and pointed language to a certain section of the local press which has been delivering critical comment on the methods of the campaign against opium smugglers. He also scored a certain police inspector. He said bluntly and emphatically that this inspector was a fool.

The case involved one of the largest seizures that has been made in the present crusade against the illicit importation of the drug. No arrests were made. The forbidden opium—about 60 pounds of it—was brought into court for an order as to its disposal. It was estimated that there was $7,000 worth in the lot. The reason for the lack of prisoners was what caused the assessor's criticism of the police inspector referred to.

Evidence brought out during the hearing showed that detectives located the big store of opium at No. 539 Park Road. It was found in a dingy hut with only an old woman in charge. The owners had apparently just left as pots and bowls of the drug that were still warm were discovered about the fire where they were in the process of boiling. The old woman said that she was given her lodging at the hut by the owners of the opium in recompense for watching their property. She told the detectives that the man that owned the drug would be back at 12 o'clock that night.

On the strength of this evidence, a detective was left by the inspector of detectives in charge of the investigation. The man was to wait and capture the owner of the opium on his return. Before the time for the owner's return came, a station inspector learned that the man had been left on watch at the hut. He at once ordered that he be recalled. It was alleged that as a result no arrests were made.

After hearing this testimony Mr. Grant Jones declared from the bench that the inspector who placed the detective on guard in the hut was a competent officer. He said that the inspector who took the detective away from the hut "was a fool."

At the end of the hearing the assessor said that the case was one which should be reported in the press. He said that it was very important as showing things as they actually were. There was much talk among the proletariat on these matters when they knew nothing about them. He also condemned the action of one of the papers which made a decision in an opium case before the court had been able to make up its mind as to what decision should be given.

The hearing was remanded in hopes of capturing the owner of the seized opium. It was said that the drug in court was Siberian opium. Mr. G. D. Musso appeared at the hearing in behalf of the Chinese Government Opium Testing Bureau.

Voelkel & Schroeder, A.-G.
37, Nanking Road
Shanghai.

Siccawei Weather Report

19.—Fine hot weather at the mouth of the Yangtze; some rain in the Valley where the barometer is falling S. E. breezes in out regions. Cyclonic winds on the coasts of the Yellow Sea.

20.—Rain during the night and the whole morning. Wind baching to E.S. E.

Meteorological Readings

Tuesday, June 20, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm	754.88	754.56
" " inches	29.72	29.72
Variation mm. for 24 h	†1.88	†2.32
Variation mm. for 12 h	†1.40	-2.07
Wind Direction	SE	SSE
Wind Miles per hour	14	19
Miles	6.7	11.8
Temperature Cen	26°6	26°2
Temperature Fahr	69.1	79.9
Humidity: co	84	64
Nebulosity: 5 10	9	
Rainfall mm	–	–
Rainfall inches	–	–

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TENNIS RACKETS JACQUES TENNIS BALLS
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JACQUES RACKETS
Obtainable at
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CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Miles				Mail	Mail
3	5					102	4
8.30	6.35	0	dep. Peking		arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	9.10		arr. Tientsin-Central		dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central		arr.	5.03	15.53
						Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East		dep.	4.55	15.45
Mail	Mail					Mail	Mail
102	2			Peking-		1	101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays			Mukden			
9.35	0.01	0	dep. Mukden	Line	arr.	21.00	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.							
4 45	18 27		arr. Tientsin-East		dep.	1 25	1.25
4 .55	18.34	484	dep. Tientsin-East		arr.	1.10	1.10
						Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central		dep.	1.01	1.01

Local	Mail					Mail	Local
5	3					4	6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East		arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12 40	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central		dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep. Tientsin-Central		arr.	15.02	19 26
11.48	16.30	78	dep. Tsangchow		dep.	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38	149	dep. Tochow		dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		arr. Tsinanfu		dep.	6.30	9.00
7						8	
7.30	23.01	221	dep. Tsinanfu		arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Taianfu		dep.	3 56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Yenchowfu		dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59	378	dep. Yenchowfu		arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55		dep. Lincheng		dep.	22.00	10 02
17.46	9.03	421	arr. Hsuchowfu		dep.	19.35	7.40
9						10	
6.00	9.23		dep. Hsuchowfu		arr.	19.15	2 .50
11.30	13.18	523	arr. Pengpu		dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13 28		dep. Pengpu		arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07	601	dep. Chuchow		dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	6 2	arr. Pukow		dep.	9.45	6.50
Exp.	Exp.					Exp.	Fast
23.00	23.00	0	dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai	arr.	7.05	
7.00	7.00	198	dep. Nanking	Nanking	dep.	7.00	15.04
			arr. Shanghai	Line	dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line						Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.3	dep. Lincheng	arr.	8.08	14.38
9.48	15.09	arr. Tsiningchow	dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang	dep.	7.00	13.3

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" **ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"**

STATIONS	TIMES 2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang ..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
Sung Kiang ..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah ..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11 55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	TIMES 1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	2.25	3.50
Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.40	4.18
Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	2.50	4.35
Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.48
Yeh Zah ..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.06	6.37
Yeh Zah ..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.08	6.47
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.38
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.41	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.36	3.37	5.01	
Sung Kiang ..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44	
Sung Kiang ..... dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	6.30	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU **ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO**

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35
Kon Shang Hua .. arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48
Kon Shang Hua .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50
Hangchow ..... arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.40	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.10	

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Kon Shang Hua .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
Kon Shang Hua .. dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up **(Main Line)** **Nanking To Shanghai—Down**

STATIONS.	1 Fast E	3 Local	5 3 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express E	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nansigan..	8.08		9.31	10.56	1.26	4.08	6.00	
Kunshan	8.53		10.33	11.52		4.54	7.00	A.M.
arr.	9.40		11.34	12.48	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
SOOCHOW dep.	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
arr.	10.40		12.56		3.27	7.03		2.09
WUSIH .. dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
arr.	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.50	6.50	2.13		4.25			3.24
arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			
TANYANG .. dep.	12.48	8.08	3.22		5.11			4.21
arr.	1.25	8.52	4.14		5.41			5.14
CHINKIANG dep.	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast E	4 Local	6 Local	8 3 & 4 Class	10 Express E	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.	..			..	..		..	..
NANKING .. arr.	7.30			8.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
								A.M.
CHINKIANG.. arr.	8.57			10.23	2.37		5.40	0.46
dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.50	1.00
TANYANG .. arr.	9.46			11.24	3.20		6.50	
dep.	9.49			11.27	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW arr.	10.47			12.43	4.09		8.00	2.53
dep.	10.57		7.10	1.05	4.19			3.16
WUSIH .. arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.58			4.11
dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW .. arr.	12.47		9.32	3.42	5.54			5.14
dep.	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.58		3.25		
Nansiang	2.03	9.29	11.00	5.59		4.00		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	2.50	9.55	12.16	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung to Shanghai—Up **(Branch Line)** **Shanghai to Woosung—Down**

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
WOOSUNG FORTS ..... dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	21.30
KIANGWAN	7.27	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... dep.	6.20	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.30	17.25	19.45
KIANGWAN	6.31	7.51	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.56
WOOSUNG FORTS ..... arr.	6.55	8.15	10 40	12.50	14 35	16.05	18.00	20.20

LIGHT TYPE A.M. DARK TYPE P.M

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)
Will sell within their salesroom at
185, 136a SZECHUEN ROAD
ON
Thursday, the 22nd inst.
at 10 a.m.
Superior Household Furniture and Effects

Hat Stand, Tables, Wardrobes, Washstands, Dressing Tables, Desks, Office Chairs, Jardinieres, Bed Room Suite, Dining Room Suites, Drawing Room Suite, Single and Double Beds, Ice Chest, Gramaphones and Records, Pictures, Book Cases, and a lot of Sundries, etc., etc.

On View Wednesday.

NOTICE

CHOW LAN-CHU (周蘭齋), native of Canton, Ex-Consul for China at New Zealand—TAKE NOTICE that Messers. Kirchner and Boger, merchants, at Shanghai, have filed a petition in the International Mixed Court at Shanghai, charging you with having fraudulently obtained from them the sum of 2,000 Mexican Dollars by means of false pretence: to wit, a false statement of your brother Chow Tsz-chi (周自齊), Ex-Minister for Agriculture and Commerce of the Republic of China, whereby the said Chow Tsz-chi was to guarantee the repayment of the aforesaid Dollars 2,000.

Application has been made to the Court, that should you fail to appear before the aforesaid Court within thirty days from the date hereof, a judgment *in contumaciam* shall be given against you and that a reward shall be put up for your arrest.

MAJOR ST. P. RUDINGER.
Counsel for Complainants.

Shanghai, this 15th day of June A.D. MCMXVI.

10163

S. S. SHIMIZU

SOLE IMPORTERS OF

BEEF

From Tsingtao.

Families, Hotels and Steamers supplied at very low rates.

K2270 Boone Road (corner of Miller Road).

Tel. 1936. 1012

For Sale

As a Good Paying Concern,
Owner going home
Tollefsen's Private Hotel
18, 19 and 23, Chaoufoong Road
Established 1903

Containing Large Dining-room (newly done up and decorated), Drawing-room, Billiard-room and Refreshment room and 30 Bedrooms, all well furnished. Also one Ford Touring Car, as good as new.

Apply T. Tollefsen,
Proprietor.

10151 J. 25

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Business and Official Notices

MAKE YOUR OFFICE COOLER

A Supply of "Elephant Head" Pilsener

Will Make Your Office Seem Cooler

"HIRANO" MINERAL WATER

Is Pure

Garner, Quelch & Co.

TENNIS

GLASSES. NON-BLURRING
O. D. RASMUSSEN. D. O.
OPTOMETRIST—1A JINKEE ROAD.
9575

The Kota Bahroe Rubber Estates, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Ordinary Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held on Friday, the 30th June, 1916, at 4.30 p.m., at the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, when the Directors' Report and the Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1916, will be presented and the ordinary business of the Company transacted.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from 22nd June to July 1st, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
MEYER & MEASOR,
General Managers & Secretaries.
10143

Taiping Rubber Estate, Limited (1913).

INTERIM DIVIDEND.

THE Directors of The Taiping Rubber Estate, Limited (1913), have declared an interim Dividend on the current year's working of 10% on the Capital of the Company, payable on and after the 28th June, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd to the 27th June, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Shanghai, 17th June, 1916.
10144 J-27

Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Limited

(Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances)

AT a Meeting of the Directors held on June 15th, 1916, it was decided to declare an interim dividend at the rate of 20 per cent (which equals 15 Tael cents per share) on the Capital of the Company, payable on and after 3rd July, 1916, to shareholders on record at that date.

Notice is hereby given that the Share Register and Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 26th June to 3rd July, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
China Realty Company, Ltd.
Secretaries & General Managers.
10124

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

When You Hire a Car,

Why be cramped up in a five-seater, when you can hire a seven-seater Studebaker for the same money?

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.
TEL. WEST 1234

White Zinc Paint
White Lead Paint
Red Lead Paint
made by
W. H. C.—Hubbuck—Blundell Spence
ZUNG LEE & SONS
Tels. 196 & 4368 BROADWAY Tel. add. "Zunglee."

Unzen Hot Springs

(NEAR NAGASAKI)
Best Summer Resort in the Far East.
YUMEI HOTEL
Charges moderate. Suitable for families.

A large and cool Dining Hall has been added.

This year being tenth anniversary of establishment of the Hotel, special consideration will be shown to visitors.
9904

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai
(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-dressed men in Shanghai.
6724

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025
YUT SAE CHANG & Co.
Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.

Our branch at Mokanshan has now been opened for the summer months.

The China Press is on sale at our store

H. G. WALKER
1-A Jinkee Road
Ores, Minerals, Metals, Industrial Chemicals and Commodities.
CAUSTIC SODA
now ready for delivery
Will Buy—Large Tonnage
ANTIMONY ORE
9623

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.
2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

SHANGHAI—HANGCHOW—NINGPO RAILWAY

Resumption of Full Train Service

On and from Sunday, the 18th June, 1916, the full Train Service will be resumed according to the present Time Table, with the following exception:—

No. 9 "Up" Express:

		New timing.	Old timing.
Zah Kou	dep.	14.25	15.10
Hangchow	dep.	14.50	15.36
Kashing	dep.	16.41	17.26
Sungkiang	dep.	17.47	18.32
Sha ghai South	arr.	18.30	19.15

By Order,
J. D. READ,
Traffic Manager.
June 17th, 1961.
10142 J.21.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.
Shanghai Agents:
The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word Minimum Charge 40 cents
All Advertisements must be Prepaid
Replies must be called for

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED, position as a godown-keeper, storekeeper or timekeeper by a young American, with many years experience in latter in one of the biggest docks in the East. Good references. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 447, THE CHINA PRESS.
10162 J 23

BRITISHER with thorough knowledge of documentary Chinese and Chinese advertisements wants work after office hours. Right man to introduce new specialities. Best references. Apply to Box 446, THE CHINA PRESS.
10161 J 25

SOAP EXPERT, shortly disengaged, makes all soaps and special lines. Can erect and work large or small factory. Competent, energetic; best credentials. Apply Soaps. Box 424, THE CHINA PRESS.
10117

A YOUNG Chinese, having good experience in business, bookkeeping, Customs and shipping work, typing and correspondence, desires engagement. Good recommendation. No objection to small Salary for a start. Apply to Henry, 23, Woosung Road.
10146 J 21

YOUNG LADY, with considerable experience in stenography and general office work, is open for engagement from the 1st July. Please apply to Box 431, THE CHINA PRESS.
10127 J 23

APARTMENTS WANTED

SMALL FLAT or single room with bathroom, cool, furnished, Central or Western district, wanted by German. Apply to Box 455, THE CHINA PRESS.
10172 J 22

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

THE NEW HOTEL
WEST LAKE, HANGCHOW

NOTICE

The Proprietor of The New Hotel begs to inform the Public that his establishment at Hangchow is the best of its kind there. It is beautifully situated in a very cool situation from whence guests can enjoy nice views. The house is large with bedrooms facing the south; the table and wines are first-rate. The kitchen is under the supervision of an excellent cook, with many years' experience in foreign hotels in Shanghai. Travellers to Hangchow during summer months particularly will find in the above-mentioned Hotel all comforts.

PRICES VERY MODERATE

Give us a trial and you will be convinced.

Reduced Prices

"Potosi" Electro-plated Ware and Cutlery

	Per Doz.
Table Spoons and Forks	$4.50
Dessert ,, ,, ,,	3.50
Tea Spoons	1.50
Dessert Knives (Ivory handles)	8.00
,, ,, (Ivorine ,,)	5.00

Walter Dunn & Co.
A. 133 Szechuen Road,
Telephone No. 805.

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board. Good table. Centrally situated facing the Gardens.

Telephone 3482 9428

8 and 11 Quinsan Gardens

One flat with bathroom, facing the Quinsan Gardens; as well as two nice rooms facing South with bathrooms attached, suitable for a married couple.
10070

45, BUBBLING WELL Road, two very large rooms, both with bathrooms attached; also a small room with bathroom.
10166 J 30

DAYLIGHT SAVING OFFICE HOURS: Live nearer your business, by taking board and residence in a CENTRAL, quiet and COOL locality. Terms:—Double: $150.00; single $110.00. also $90.00. Apply to Box 439, THE CHINA PRESS.
10145 J 21

TO LET, two well-furnished rooms, with board, Western district. Apply to Box 427, THE CHINA PRESS.
10122 J 22

CONNAUGHT HOUSE, 3 Minghong Road. Furnished room to let, facing south, with bathroom attached. With or without board. Central location. 'Phone 2650.
10110 J 21

FINANCIAL

WANTED, immediately, the sum of 30,000 taels for a profitable and growing import and export business requiring more capital. An excellent opportunity for a compradore or for a safe investment. Apply to Box 457, THE CHINA PRESS.
10175 J 22

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.
9960 J 30

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, furnished house in French district, not too far out, for bachelors' mess, preferably with garden for tennis and for term of one year. Apply to Box 448, THE CHINA PRESS.

HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED HOUSE, to let, near French Park, from July 10 to Sept. 10. Two bedrooms, tennis, etc. Apply to Box 443, THE CHINA PRESS.
10156 J 22

BROADWAY TERRACE, 5-roomed houses in Broadway. Apply to 10, Yangtszepoo Road.
10111

NO. 65 Route Vallon, near French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, hot water installation, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc. House will be decorated to suit tenants. Apply at No. 75 Route Vallon. Telephone, West 169, or China Realty Co, Ltd.
10080 J 30

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED: An Interpreter CHINESE-ENGLISH; must be prepared to travel. State experience and Salary required. Apply to Box 445, THE CHINA PRESS.
10160 J 22

WANTED by an American firm in Tientsin, competent lady stenographer and typist. Knowledge of bookkeeping preferred. Apply, giving full particulars, to Box 441, THE CHINA PRESS.
10152 J 25

WANTED: Competent, experienced stenographer, either sex: Apply by letter, giving references. Box 440, THE CHINA PRESS.
10147 J 21

WANTED: Lady physician for hospital during present physician's furlough. Address, Dr. Robbins, Chinkiang.
10032 T.F

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED by English lady, Chinese pupils for shorthand and typewriting and English. Apply to Box 449, THE CHINA PRESS.
10165 J 27

EXPERIENCED TEACHER of Mandarin Chinese has spare time for more pupils (morning and evening). Apply to Box 442, THE CHINA PRESS.
10155 J 25

WANTED, violin teacher for two children (beginners). Apply to Box 438. THE CHINA PRESS.
10140 J 21

ENGLISH LESSONS by certificated professional English lady teacher. Reasonable terms. Apply to Box 436, THE CHINA PRESS.
10133 J 23

Exchange and Mart

ONE N. S. U. motor-cycle for sale, two months used, in excellent running order, two cylinders, 5 h.p., magneto, kickstarter, free wheel and two speeds, automatic oil feed, large, comfortable footboards. Price Taels 400. Apply to Box 450, THE CHINA PRESS.
10167 J 21 23 25

WINCHESTER cartridges for sale, cal. .22; 800 each, short $1.50, long $2.00 per hundred. Apply to Box 451, THE CHINA PRESS.
10168 J 21 23 25

FOR SALE: Studebaker car, 5-seater, complete, with 2 gas and 3 oil lamps. Just overhauled and repainted. Excellent condition. Price low. For examination or demonstration, address to Box 456, THE CHINA PRESS.
10173 J 21 23 25

FOR SALE, newly renovated victoria. Price Taels 150. Apply to Box 428, THE CHINA PRESS.
10123 J 21

1 ORIGINAL Senspray Carburettor for motor-cycle, for sale, complete with fittings, at $20. Apply to Box 452, THE CHINA PRESS.
10169 J 21 23 25

1 PEUGEOT motor-cycle for sale, 1 cylinder, 2¾ h.p., battery ignition, with a new extra set of Continental tyres. Price Taels 200. Senspray carburettor. Apply to Box 453, THE CHINA PRESS.
10170 J 21 23 25

POLICE-DOGS, Airedale terriers, with A-1 pedigree, six weeks old, Taels 30 and 35 each. Father is a trained police dog. Apply to Box 419, THE CHINA PRESS.
10163

FOR SALE: One or two genuine Coventry-made Premier motor-cycles, 3½ h.p., single or 3-speed gear; highly suitable for side-car work. Also a couple of second-hand machines. All at bargain prices. Apply to Box 324, THE CHINA PRESS.
10107 J T.F